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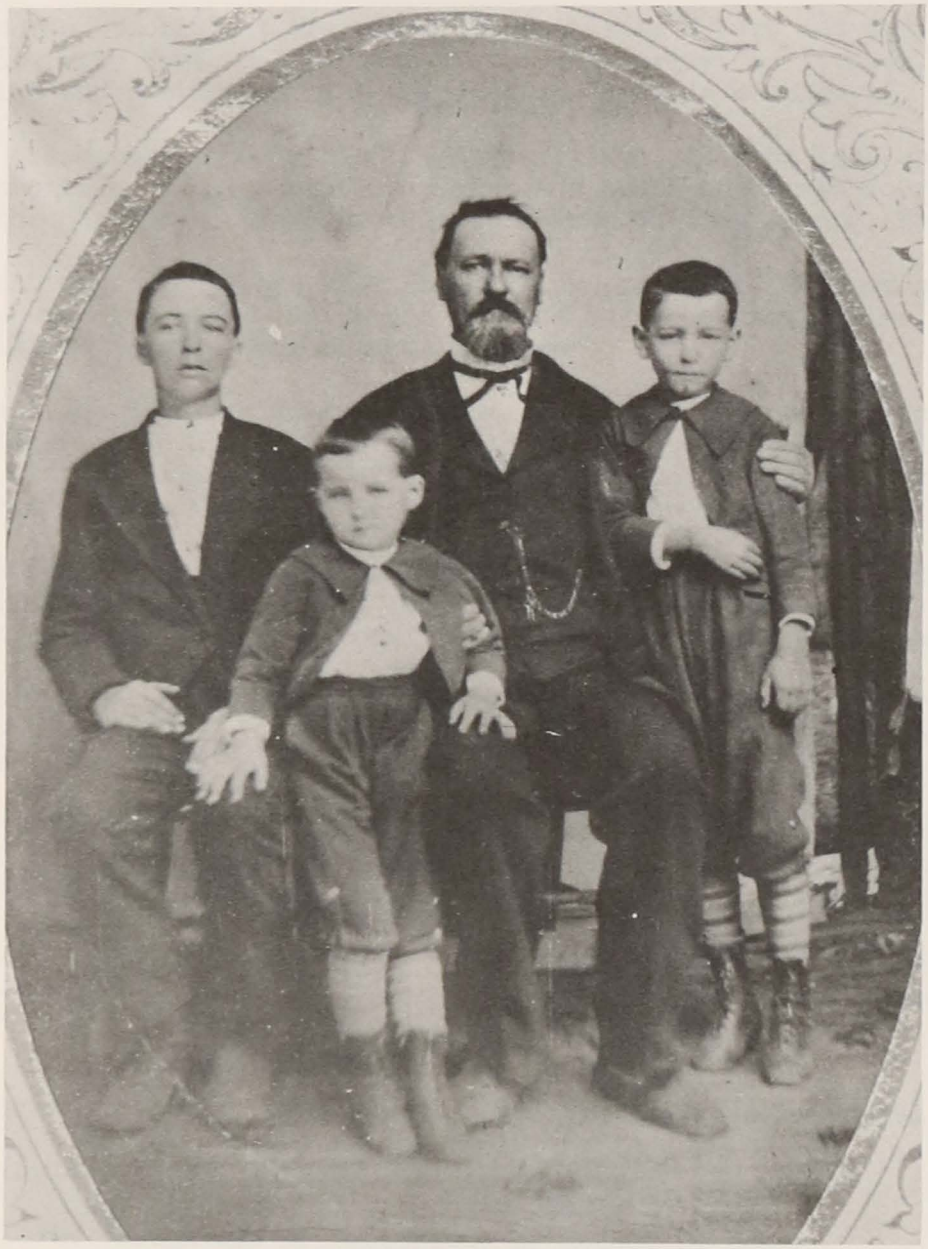
FLASHBACK *published by the*
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XV, No. 3 W. J. Lemke, editor July, 1965



DR. JOHN CALHOUN CARTER, 53, and sons: George 14, John F. 4, James E. 8. Photo made about 1882.

See Mrs. Ledgerwood's article, "The Doctors Carter," beginning on page 3 of this issue.

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FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XV, No. 3 July 1965

NEWS NOTES

Yje Hindman Memorial at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park was dedicated on May 23, with Prof. Ralph Jones of the University as speaker. For description and pictures of the Memorial see article on page 41.

One of the better county historical magazines is the Independence County Chronicle. Our Society has just had bound the first four volumes of the Chronicle. These were given to the WCHS by John A. Reed.

The location for our Cane Hill Mill marker has been approved by the state highway department, which has a lease on the old mill site. The marker will be erected some time this summer.

President J.A.Reed and Editor W.J.Lemke visited the new public library in Rogers (the old postoffice building) and inspected the planned Arkansas history room. If any of our members haven't seen the Arkansas history room in the Fayetteville library, they should visit it.

Publication of our "Campus Memories" induced Gus Eidson ofSpringdale to bring us a large scrapbook that his mother had kept during Gus's University career. We plan several articles based on the scrapbook.

The Memorial Wall at Mt. Comfort has been finished and the grounds are now being laid out for parking and flower gardens. The historical markers will be placed some time this summer.

One of our WCHS members, Daphne Dailey of Richmond, Va., sent us several first-day covers bearing the Appomattox stamp. Cancellation reads "First Day of Issue."

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The Hanging of Maston Gregg, by M. H. Hudson
"Campus Memories" (University of Arkansas), by W. J. Lemke
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LETTERS FROM READERS

Keep up the good work. More power to the Washington County Histoical Society.

Roy W. Wood, Fayetteville, Ark.

Am inclosing $5 to be used for your Marker Fund. I am so pleased that I was introduced to "Flashback" as I am thoroughly enjoying it. It has brought me friends and relatives from Arkansas and through them I have been able to clear up some of the blank spots, or limbs, in the Cato family tree.

Robert L. Cato, Asst.Curator, DAR Museum,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D.C.

You will find check for $8, to be used for my renewal subscription to Flashback and $5 is to go to the Cane Hill Historical Marker Fund. My interest in the Cane Hill project is a sentimental one and I want to do this in memory of my husband's mother, Mary Jane Kinnibrugh Gilliland who once lived in Cane Hill or nearby. She lived in our home for many years and I spent many happy hours with her. It was a delight to hear her speak of her childhood during the Civil War.

Mrs. R.R.Gilliland, Quanah, Texas

The April 1965 issue of Flashback, to me, is one of the most interesting that I have received. You and Frank McConnell deserve the appreciation of all of us for the extraordinary work and time spent in turning out a fine and informative issue like this one of Washington County. My thanks to all who had a hand in its publication.

Mrs. A. J. Spicer,
1706 Camden Way, Oklahoma City, Okla.

I enjoyed the April Flashback, not only for the campus memories but also for the other historical matter. You do a fine job and it is apparent that it is a labor of love for you. The Tom Murphy article I enjoyed particularly. I have always remembered your estimate of Tom as the University's best all-around athlete pound for pound, and I do not disagree with it. In writing to Tom after his selection for the Hall of Fame I took occasion to mention it.

Wear K. Schoonover,
3121 N. Monroe St., Arlington, Va.

I have been tracing my ancestry and have found a good many of them were in Washington Co. at an early date. Some of the names I'm interested in are: Roberts, Cardwell, Gregg.

Robert D. Plumlee,
1440 N. Rosedale, Tulsa, Okla.

We are trying to get records on the James W. Hutchens family. I talked to a Clyde Hutchens here who said he bought a book from Aquilla Green Hutchens some years ago and it was a lot larger than the one that Mrs. Crider published. We would like to find someone with this book, as he said it had a lot more on the family. I would like to get the address of any of Aquilla Green Hutchens descendants, as my father said he spent a night at his great-uncle Aquilla in 1885, who was living at Brentwood, Ark. The Hutchens family reunion will be at Prairie Grove Park in July 1965.

Mrs. J. W. Wynne,
1207 King St., Houston, Texas

EARLY COURT RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

presented by Lloyd McConnell, Circuit Clerk

December 1830 Jury:

James Marrs	Thomas Shannon	James.....
Peter S. Garrison	John Conner	Joseph Fisher
Eli Bloyd	John Wood, Sr.	James Byrnside
Thomas Buchanan	Ebenezer Crawford	Hugh Shannon
Evan Harrah	Aaron Hughes	John Reeves

June 1831 Jury:

Jacob Chandler	John Reed	Wesley Marrs
Joseph Nail	Christy Harness	John Reeves
Samuel Vaughan	John Pierce	Joseph Nail
Jeb R. Monds	James Marrs	Nathan Caughman
Samuel Stevens	George Morrow	William Reed

December 1831 Jury (Thomas Eskridge, Judge)

Grand Jury:

John Heartgraves	Robert Fletcher	John Tilley
Thomas Tyner	John Alexander	John Shirley
Francis Pierce	John Cureton	Jessie B. Sanders
Henry Cureton	William Stephens	John Reed
John Ish		

Petit Jury:

John Conner	William Clift	Hugh Shannon
James Marrs	William McGarrah	Daniel Thomason
Burton Billingsley	Christy Harness	Isaac Marrs
George Graham	John Bush	

Slander cases, assault and battery, and gaming. Involved in slander was Christy Harness vs. Jacob Yoes and Mary Yoes.

December 1832, Petit Jury:

John C. Summer	David Kincaid	John Kincaid
Franklin Kirby	Garrett Stevens	William Buchanan
John Skeen	J. William Clift	Abel Johnson
J. H. Harris	David Mayberry	John Rutherford

Mark Bean and R.H.Bean and D. George were involved in court action.

June 1832, Grand Jury:

Abraham Standefer	Daniel Thomas	Wm.L.Weddington	John B. Walker
Levi Lee	John Reed	Wm. Stephens	Robert Buchanan
John Ragan	John Woody	Jacob Oxford	John Billingsley
Henry W. Hill	James Marrs	James Simpson	Wm.D.Cunningham
Wesley Marrs	Robert McCamy	John Conner	John T. Edmondson
John Woodson	A lexander M. Stanfield		

Petit Jury:

Geo. E. Webber	James Stevenson	James Jackson
Jacob Sinclair	Lucius C. Pleasant	Frances Williams
Samuel Alexander	John Davisson	Freeborn Graham
A. Whinnery	Samuel Vaughan	Hezekiah Appleby
Thomas Garvin		

Involved in civil matters, in the June 1832 term of court were the following: John E. Turner, Josiah Wynn, Deborah Ivey, W. N. Dameron, Freeborn Graham, W. B. Harness, Lee Richards, Enoch Stone, L. Coy, Carter T. Clift, Levi Richards, James Holland, Jesse N. Dodd, John Sandlin, Bennett Wyman.

A common indictment was laboring on the Lord's Day or on the Sabbath.

June 1832. The Grand Jury returned its firs murder indictment. William Boyd was charged with murder and Silas Yarborough with accessory to murder. David Walker was prosecuting attorney. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Jurors at this time included James McGarrah, Leonard Wallace, James McGarrah, James Cartwright, James Byrnside, John Mankins or Mankers, Francis Williams, John McGarrah, Thomas McGarrah, George McGarrah, William Wallace.

David Jarnagan, Arthur Dillingham, George C. Pickett and David George were involved in civil matters, along with Isaac Crow, Robert Weaver, W. W. Wilson and David Imboden.

In December 1832, a regular term, the Grand Jury was composed of:

James Byrnside	David Pickett	Hay Crawford
John C. Blair	Marshall Crawford	Hugh Shannon
John Ragan	J. P. Cross	Arthur Dillingham
John Holeman	Yancy Rainey	Wm.L.Wedington
James Marrs	David Mitchell	

On the docket for misdemeanors were Alexander Boyd, Moses Goss, James Washburn, Thomas Magness, Samuel Wackard. Bryant Ferrell was fined $5 for talking aloud in the presence of the Court. William Meredith and Thomas Crain appeared as bondsmen for some parties.

Others involved in proceedings were Bartholomew Gates, William Norris, Robert Anderson, Isaac Marrs, John Tennison, Manerva....., William D. Wilson and Wally Wilson. Robert Farris was indicted for horse stealing. Civil actions involved Joseph Applegate, Isham M. Harris, Jane Robinson, E.S.VanAusdale, John English, Thos. Wagnon, Samuel Orrich, Jacob Oxford.

The Jury contained the names of Isaac Harrell, Samuel Orrich, John C. Blair, Alexander Coulter, David Mitchell, Burton Billingsley, Moses Graham, Wm. L. Weddington, Robert McCamy, Jeremiah Riddle, Robt McPhaill.

The Petit Jury: Avrish Riddle, Arthur Dillingham, Daniel Thomason, Richard Robbins, Victor H. Edwards, John Heartgrave, Isam H. Harris, Aaron Parks, Samuel Billinglsye, Alexander Coulter, Jeremiah Riddle, Thomas Banks, L.C.Pleasants, Phileman Trout, Jeptha Irby, Lincoln Tiner, John C. Summer, Richard Wright, Thomas Martin.

In court were Houston Cowan, W. DePriest, John T. Edmondson, John Beatty, Henry Mahan.

The Circuit Court records for 1832 and 1833 contain a entries pertaining to Revolutionary War pension applications. Since these are of considerable value to readers, we give them on the next page.

GARVIN, Thomas. Born Aug.28, 1756, Charles Co., Maryland; entered the service July 1776, was in the battle of White Plains, came to Washington Co., Ark. 1830. His witnesses to an affidavit for pension were Jas. L. Hogue and Hugh L. Denton.

RUDON, Micajah. Enlisted Feb. 1780 in So.Carolina for 12 months; marched from Newberry Co. to Ash Pool River between Charleston and Savannah in Georgia; from there he retreated before the British and joined General Green's army at Bean's Bridge on Ashley River. He was born in London Co., Virginia.

PHILPOTT, Marvin, age 76. Born in Charles Co., Maryland Aug.28, 1756, entered service July 1776 and engaged in battle of White Plains. came to Washington Co., Ark. in 1830. James L. Hogue and Hugh L. Denton were his witnesses to application for pension.

WAMMACK, Johnson. Born Gauchland Co., Virginia Jan. 2, 1762, discharged from service 1779, having enlisted 1778 from Burke Co., N.C. Was in siege of 96 and surrendered at Augusta, Ga. His witnesses for qualification for pension were James and John Wilson.

KIRBY, Christopher. A Revoluionary soldier was born in Halifax Co., Virginia on Sept. 10, 1760, enlisted in 1779 and was in the battle of Kings Mountain, discharged Nov. 15, 1780. He lived in North Carolina until 1797, moved to Green Co., Tenn. in 1829 and on to Washington Co., Ark. in 1829.

BOYD, William. Revolutionary soldier, born Aug. 11, 1760 in Hampton Co., Va., lived in Roane Co., N.C., and in 1777 enlisted for militia. A private 3 months, ensign 9 months, and lieutenant more than 3 years. Served until end of war. Lived in Montgomery Co., N.C., Warren Co., Tenn., Loggerdale Co., Ala., and McNary Co., Tenn. until he moved to Washington Co., Ark. H.S.Lafferty, a clergyman, and Abel Oxford were his witnesses.

LEEPER, James (age 70). Born Augusta Co., Va. in 1765, entered the service in Dec. 1779 from Lincoln Co., N.C., volunteered April 1780 as a substitute for Nathan Leeper. Marched from near his residence in Lincoln Co., N.C. to Hanging Rock by way of Wasehaw Meeting House in South Carolina.

WALKER, Archelaus. 78 or 79 years of age, applied for benefits of provisions of Act of Congress 7th June 1832. Volunteered in amy of U.S. in 1777 and served until the end of the war. Was in Col. Armstrong's regiments, Captain Eransic Heartgraves and Lieut. Louis Deillaps, Col. Benjamin Cleveland and Lt.Col. Elisha Isaacs who was taken prisoner by the British and who was replaced by Lt. Joseph Hurndan, under whom he served against the Tories until the end of the war. He was in the army when the battle was fought ar Ramsours Mill near the Catawba river, and when the Tories were scouted between Columbia and Yadahim Rivers. He was in another scouting with the Tories in Rowana County, N.C., and another march to Kings Mountain when the British and Tories were defeated. The next tour was after Cornwallis to Little York, where Cornwallis was defeated. And he relinquished every claim to a pension or annuity except the present. Signed: Archilaw Walker. Witnesses were Samuel Wheat, a clergyman, John Holeman and John Musick and John Tittsworth.

June 1833 Term - David Walker was prosecuting attorney.

Grand Jury:

James Brandon	John McLaney	David Phillips
Eb Oliver	George Kinchelow	John G. Stout
Ebenezer Crawford	William Stephens	James Stevens
David Williams	Robert Buchanan	Wm. L. Wilson
Peter S. Garrison	John Billingsley	Yancey Rainey
		Elisha Moore

Petit Jury:

John M. Graham	William B. Wood	Geo. W. Ritter
John Barnes	William S. Hoge	John T. Edmondson
Samuel Alexander	James Ratliff	Bryant Ferrell
Thompson Ratliff	Nicholas Butler	David Kincaid

United States vs. Samuel Wackard (grand larceny):

...the defendant not being able to return the steer to the owner, John Musick, it is therefore the order of the Court that the said Samuel Wackard be remanded to the custody of the sheriff and that he be taken hence to the common jail of the county and there to remain until twelve o'clock at noon tomorrow and that he be taken thence by the sherriff aforesaid to the pillory and shall receive five lashes on his bare back, and that he stand in the pillory fifteen minutes. It is also considered that the said John Musick have and recover of and from said Samuel Wackard twenty-four dollars and that the United States recover of said Samuel Wackard twenty-four dollars, the fine aforesaid.

(A later entry of the court ruled that on motion of the prosecuting attorney it is found that said defendant is insolvent and that he cannot pay the fine and costs and that he is free to go hence without dy.

The Petit Jury of the June 1833 term also contains the names of: Abel Johnson, Robert Caveness, Freeborn Graham, John Harness, David Mitchell, J. P. Cross, N. [illegible]. Hill, Jacob Yoes, D. G. Kincaid, Major Farris, Benjamin Linden, John Rutherford, James Leeper, Henry Tollett, Taylor Barnes, Joseph Banister, Abel Oxford, L.[illegible].Wallace, Henry Hill, A. Coulter, Ralph Skelton, F. Graham, George Graham, Thomas Wilson, John Wilson, John Trent, J.C.Summer, William Sheppard, Ben Linden.

Involved in proceedings were Wm. Mankins, Joseph Mayes Taylor Barnes, L. C. Blakemore, Martin L. Hawkins, Joel Oliver, Edw.Cunnigham, and Wm. Dugan. The Court here was listed as the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas.

THE DOCTORS CARTER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

by Marian Carter ledgerwood

Whenever one visits among the "Oldtimers" in the southeastern part of Washington County, one will find that they all remember Dr. George Carter. Most of them enjoy telling that he was their family doctor, and delivered them when they were born. The go on to describe, from their memory, how he used to come riding up to their house, with his medicines in saddle bags, and how he would stop to visit or joke with the children in the yard before proceeding into the house to minister to whomever was sick. Yes, they all remember Dr.George; many of them also recall his older brother, Dr. "Jerd" Carter, and still others recall that Dr. John Carter once ran a store at the settlement named Carter's Store or Carter (name later changed to Hicks). But, no one living today remembers the original Dr.Carter of Washington County. He was the father and preceptor of the other three. He brought his family into Washington County from Tennessee in the fall of 1851, and practiced in the county until his death in 1875.

DR. GEORGE W. CARTER was born Dec. 23, 1800 in South Carolina, and died May 7, 1875 in Washington County, Ark. We do not know who his parents were, or very much more about his childhood and youth. His sons related that he had, as a boy, ridden and trained racing ponies with another young man, Andrew Johnson (later 17th President of the U.S.), and that they were riding for Andrew Jackson (7th President of the U.S.). Efforts to verify this story have been unsuccessful, but indications are that the story is correct. We do not know when the Carters moved to Tennessee, though it was probably when George was a boy.There is a strong and persistent family tradition that the Carters lived in Virginia at some time.

Nothing is known about the medical training of the first Dr. George Carter. One report has it that he trained in Edinburgh, Scotland. Or, it could be that he served an apprenticeship under a doctor who had trained in Edinburgh.

A notebook of Dr.George W. Carter states: "George W.Carter and Nancy Carter his wife was married October the 4th day 1821." This is the first definite record we have on him, aside from his birthdate. We have not yet learned the surname of his first wife, Nancy. Through 1850 census record, we know that she was born about 1803 in North Carolina. We find George W. Carter listed in the 1830 census, living in Franklin Co., Tenn. Nearby was John T. Carter, presumably a brother. These two are in the census of 1850 in Wayne Co., Tenn., and apparently the family of John T. Carter came to Arkansas at the same time George and family came. At any rate, they are listed in the 1860 census of Washington Co., Ark., and John's wife, Elizabeth, is buried near members of George's family in McCord Cemetery near Elkins.

DR. JOHN CALHOUN CARTER, born Dec. 31, 1828, died Oct. 29, 1886. He is said to have been the oldest of the children of Dr. George W.Carter to have come to Arkansas. He went to California to the Gold Rush, traveling out by wagon train with a Wesley Fry, who lived on the Arkansas River near Mulberry or Ozark, Ark. He returned by sea before

1860. He brought back several mementos of California, which are still in the possession of his descendants. He always carried some gold coins. There were also two large gold nuggets, which he had made into brooches. These disappeared.

Dr. John C. Carter married Hala Minerva Jones on March 6, 1862. She was born Feb. 22, 1840; died Dec. 7, 1917 at Monett, Mo. She was daughter of Rev. Riley Jones, a Baptist Minister who had come into Washington Co., Ark. from Tennessee after 1850. When the Civil War started, John did not enlist, for the people convinced him they needed him to stay and practice medicine. He lived at Fayetteville during the War, and the story is told that on one occasion some bushwhackers had a rope around his neck, preparatory to hanging him, but Ben Ramey was able to stop them. After the war, they settled on the Middle Fork of the White River, where he acquired land for about a mile up and down the river. He operated a General Store, and when a Post Office was established there in July 1875, it was known as Carter's Store. Quite a settlement grew up about that location, and John Carter did a big business with his store. There was a spring across the road from the store, and he had a spring house built over it, and used the upper story of the spring house for his office, in which he practiced medicine. People came to his store from many miles around. The natives of the Boston Mountains would bring ginseng and May apple roots, which he used for medicine, and exchange these for groceries, dry goods, etc.

John C. Carter had sold off two farms from his property, before he died in 1886. After his death, much more of the land was sold. His widow and family remained in the two-story home and operated the store for several years. The name was changed to Carter Store in 1892, to Carter in 1900, and finally to Hicks in 1930. After 1911, the Hicks family lived in the home. (Mrs. Hicks was a sister of Mrs. Minerva Jones Carter.) The house later burned.

Dr. John C. Carter and his wife are buried in the Mt.Zion (formerly Freezeout) Cemetery, near the former town of Carter. There are two children, who died 1865, buried with them in their lot, which is surrounded by an ornamental iron fence.

The youngest son of John C. and Minerva Carter is living in Aurora, Mo. He is John F. Carter. His contributions toward this article are much appreciated!

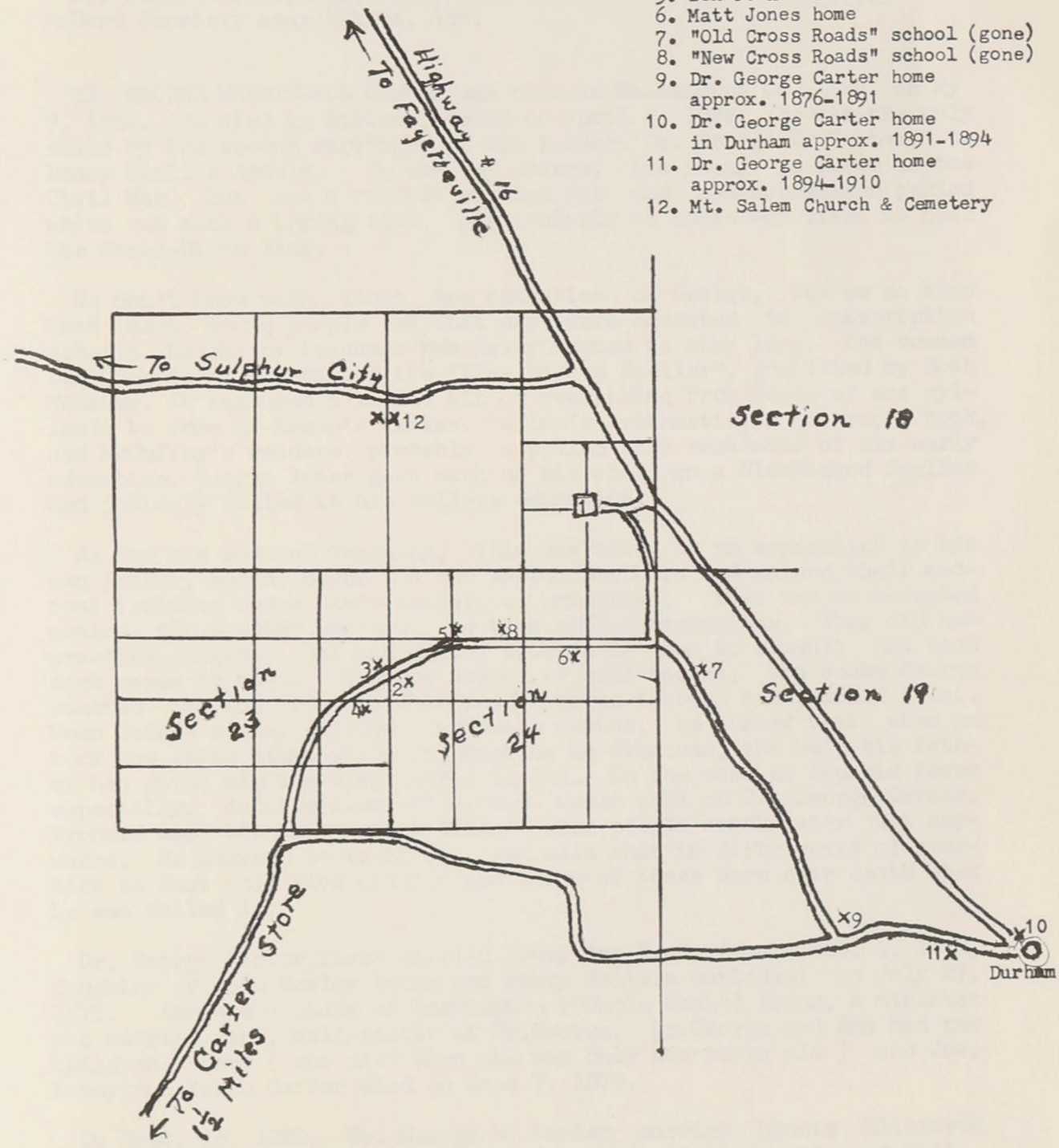
DR. JOURDAIN HASTY CARTER, better known as "Dr. Jerd", practiced in the vicinity of Sulphur and Carter, Ark. He was born Dec. 19, 1839 in Tennessee. He enlisted at Fayetteville on Nov. 18, 1861 (age 21) as a private in Co.D of the 17th Regt. Ark Infantry, and served until 1865. He was wounded during this time, and drew a pension on Aug. 15, 1909 in Washington County. It is said that he was at one time around Cassville, Mo. during the war. He told that the Feds ran them out of Cassville, and pushed them at "double-time" to Blockade Holler, from which point he stated he walked on home.

Dr. Jerd married Sarah Jane Irvin on July 30, 1868. She was born in 1851 in Illinois. After her death, Jerd married her sister, who helped bring up the three children of his first marriage. None of Jerd's children married, so there are no descendants today. However, his memory is fresh in the minds of his nieces and nephews, and many tales

Copy of map drawn by Witt Carter in 1959.

Records from State Archives at Little Rock
Tax Book 1859 G. W. Carter
SW NW Sec. 24 Twp. 15 Range 29 40 acres
SE NE Sec. 23 Twp. 15 Range 29 40 acres
SE NW Sec. 24 Twp. 15 Range 29 40 acres all $480

1. McCord Cemetery
2. Old Doc G. W. Carter home
3. Dr. Jerd Carter home
4. Lewis B. Carter home (on top of mountain)
5. Ben F. Harris home
6. Matt Jones home
7. "Old Cross Roads" school (gone)
8. "New Cross Roads" school (gone)
9. Dr. George Carter home approx. 1876-1891
10. Dr. George Carter home in Durham approx. 1891-1894
11. Dr. George Carter home approx. 1894-1910
12. Mt. Salem Church & Cemetery



about "Uncle Jerd" keep him alive in the hearts of their children. "Uncle Jerd" loved a joke, practical or otherwise. This trait seems to be a dominant one among the Carters. (John F. Carter tells that he has heard Dave Jones tell about how John C. Carter and his father, the old Dr. George Carter, would "rawhide" each other.) In our family are some amusing stories of the practical jokes Jerd played on his brother, Dr. George Carter, and his good friend Bayless Shumate.

Dr. Jerd Carter, his wife, and his three children are buried in McCord Cemetery near Elkins, Ark.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARTER was born in Washington Co., Ark. on My 7, 1852. He died in Abilene, Texas on April 2, 1928. He was the only child by the second marriage of his father, Dr. George W. Carter, to Nancy Emaline Arnold. He was, of course, too young to serve in the Civil War, but was a product of that war and reconstruction period which was such a trying time, particularly to those who lived so near the Mason-Dixon line.

We don't know much about the education of George, but we do know that most young people of that day were educated in subscription schools, taught by teachers who never seemed to stay long. The common textbook then was called the "Blue Backed Speller", published by Noah Webster. It included a little bit of everything from words of one syllable to some of Aesop's Fables. Milne's arithmetic, a geography book, and McGuffey's readers probably supplied the remainder of his early education. George later gave each of his children a BlueBacked Speller and jokingly called it his college education.

As for his medical training, this was taken as an apprentice to his own father, and no doubt his two doctor brothers had gained their medical training under their father, as preceptor. That was an accepted method for Country Doctors, as they called themselves. They did not practice surgery, but had doctor friends in town to consult and took such cases to them. Whether taught or self-taught, the books George studied and the literature he read proved that he had learned a lot. When George's son, Dilford, became a doctor, he stated that when he took the state examination to practice in Arkansas, the help his father had given him was very useful to him. In the case of typhoid fever especially, doctors from all around would call on Dr. George Carter. Typhoid was the main summer killer when people drank water just anywhere. He learned to treat it, and said that in fifty years of practice he lost only five cases, and three of these were near death when he was called in.

Dr. George Carter first married Louey Ann Young (born Feb. 4, 1857, daughter of John Wesley Young and Nancy Melissa Rutledge) on July 27, 1873. Ann was a niece of Washington ("Uncle Wash") Young, a minister who married Jane, half-sister of Dr.George. Dr.George and Ann had two children, Emma (who died when she was only two years old) and Joe. Louey Ann Young Carter died on June 7, 1879.

On Sept. 16, 1880, Dr. George W. Carter married Minnie Elizabeth Campbell (born March 15, 1852, died March 26, 1929) daughter of William Hugh Campbell and Julia Rutherford. There were eight children born to this couple.

Dr. George W. Carter practiced medicine in the valley from Durham to Elkins, and in Hazel Valley and Sulphur City. He lived for many years in a home about a half mile west of Durham. Most of his children were born in that house. It was partly torn down about two years ago.A son of Dr. George was told that the logs in that house were hewn by Wills Williams, and that the people say they have never seen such beautiful workmanship. This man did the work to pay a doctor bill to Dr. Carter. When the house was being torn down, a Mr. Stewart was planning to use the logs to make his garage.

About 1891, Dr. George moved his family to another house nearer Durham. This house was destroyed by a tornado,and another house was built on the site. A tunnel was built from that house to the barn as safeguard against further storms. Still later, the family moved to a two-story house $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Durham. Then, about 1911, the family moved to Sulphur City.

When the telephone line was put in, Dr. Carter had not one but two telephones in his home. One was connected to the main line which ran from Fayetteville to Durham, and on east. The other phone was on a line which was put in by the people of Hazel Valley, direct to their doctor. The family still laughs and tells of how, when the doctor's ring (two longs and one short) was heard, people all along the line would run to listen in and see who was sick. Dr.George would shout to them to hang up, for he couldn't hear who was calling when they all picked up their receivers.

Dr. George was a very religious man and frequently read and quoted from the Bible. His first voting registration receipt, issued Oct. 8, 1873, in possession of the author, has a Bible reference written in his handwriting on the back. It reads, "2 Chronicles 6 Chapt. v. 32 concerning the stranger."

After he became too old to practice, Dr. George W. Carter and his wife moved to Abilene, Texas, to live with a daughter. He died there on April 2, 1928, but his body was returned to Arkansas to be buried in the McCord Cemetery near his father and mother and his first wife. His wife Minnie died a year later and is buried in Abilene.

Dr. George Carter had an office in his home, and many patients came to his house when they were able. But, he was called out to see his patients in their homes in Hazel Valley, Brentwood, or Arnett, as well as the area about Durham and Sulphur City. He always kept several good horses, and was careful to rotate their use, so that one horse was not worn out. But, he was on call at all hours of day or night, regardless of the weather. When his remains were brought back to be buried at McCord Cemetery, near Elkins, it rained miserably, so that his coffin had to be hauled by wagon and team from the highway up to the cemetery. His older daughter made the comment,"This is typical for Papa. He always had to go out in the rain and bad weather."

HOME OF DR. JOHN C. CARTER AT CARTER'S STORE, ARKANSAS

Picture was taken after 1911. The man standing in the doorway with hand on post is believed to be William A. Hicks.

(Photo courtesy of John F. Carter)

DR. GEORGE W. CARTER AND FAMILY

taken at Durham about 1910. Front row: Joe, Dr. Carter, Mrs. Winnie Campbell Carter. Back row: Laud, Dilford, Nama, Witt, Millie, Von, Ral.

(Photo courtesy Marian Carter Ledgerwood)

LINEAGE OF DR. GEORGE W. CARTER (1800-1875)

Children of Dr. George W. Carter, and his first wife, Nancy:

1. Louisa, born Oct. 14, 1822 in Tennessee.

2. Izibiah, born Sept. 19, 1824 in Tennessee.

3. Naoma, born Jan. 6, 1827 in Tennessee.

4. John Calhoun Carter, born Dec. 31, 1828 in Tenn.; died Oct. 29, 1886 Washington Co., Ark. He is said to have been the oldest of the children to move to Ark. with the family in 1851. Married Hala Minerva Jones, daughter of Rev. Riley Jones, on March 6, 1862.
   Children of John C. and Minerva Carter:
   A. Dickie Carter, born March 25, 1863; died June 20, 1865.
   B. Sarah Arizona ("Zone") Carter, born 1866; died 1887. Married John Robberson and lived in Washington Co., Ark.
      (1) Clara Robberson, born Dec. 5, 1885; died Dec.12, 1952. Was brought up by her grandmother, Mrs. Minerva Carter.
   C. George W. Carter, born 1868, died 1951. He married Mollie Stewart. He became a Railway Mail Clerk, on the Frisco R.R., operating out of Fort Smith, Ark. He has two daughters living in Fort Smith, Ark.
   D. Nancy Hattie Etter Carter, born 1870, died 1937. Married W.B. Hensley in 1904. William ("Bill") Hensley was a school teacher at Trace Valley for a time. They lived in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.
   E. James Everette Carter, born 1874, died 1948. Married Emily Burchett. Everette was also a Railway Mail Clerk, on the Central Division of the Frisco, from Monett, Mo. to Paris, Texas. He died in California.
   F. John F. Carter was born 1878, and is now living in Aurora, Mo. He married Ava Gardner on Sept. 1, 1907. He was also a Railway Mail Clerk on the Frisco, from Monett, Mo. to Paris, Tex. Their one daughter, Mahala Ruth Carter, married George Hart and has one daughter.

   John C. and Minerva Carter raised a girl named Arvella Perry, who married Seldon Hanner and moved to Washington State. She had a brother named Dennis. They also raised a boy named Joe Cowan, who married and moved to a farm on the Arkansas River.

5. Benjamin H. Carter was born Dec. 7, 1830 in Tennessee, died before 1886 in Washington Co., Ark. He married Lucy C. Young. They moved first to Texas, where their first child, Tennessee, was born about 1855, then later moved to Arkansas, where they lived near the old Cross Roads School. Benjamin H. Carter served in the Civil War in Co. K, Stirman's Ark. Cavalry in 1863-4. Lucy C. Carter, as widow of Benjamin H. Carter, drew pension 21 Aug. 1902. He is buried at McCord Cemetery.
   Children of Banjim H. and Lucy C. Carter included:
   A. Tennesse D.Carter (daughter, born about 1855 in Texas.
   B. Elvira Carter, born about 1859, died before 1870.
   C. W. J. Carter (daughter), born about 1872, Ark.
   D. Sarah L. Carter, born about 1864, Ark.
   E. Nancy C. Carter, born about 1866, Ark.
   F. George T. Carter, born Sept. 29, 1868; died July 18, 1956. Wife Martha E., born Aug. 30, 1873; died July 8, 1954.

G. Minerva A. Carter, born about 1871, Ark.
H. John Carter, born about 1878, Ark.
I. William Carter

6. Lucinda C. Carter, born Dec. 29, 1833; died summer 1913. "Aunt Cindy" married (1) George Ballard, and had two children:
   A. George Ballard
   B. Elvira Ballad, married Summerfield Smith
   It is thought that "Aunt Cindy" married (2) a man named Riley, by whom she had a daughter:
   C. "Sis" (Tennessee?), who married Ben Jones.
   (The 1880 Census shows a Lucinda Riley with daughter, Tennessee, born about 1868, Ark.)

7. Charles P. Carter, born Feb. 28, 1836; died Feb. 28, 1924, moved to McKinney, Texas, where he died and is buried. His wife was Mary Jane Waites, sister of the wife of his brother Lewis. Charles P. Carter enlisted at Fayetteville, Ark., when he was about 24, on Nov. 18, 1861, for 12 months, by Capt. G.W.VanHoose. He was in Co.D, 17th Ark. Regt. In Aug. 1862 he was still on the muster roll, and right next to him was J.H.Carter (his brother "Jerd"). He applied for pension in 1892, but couldn't prove his service, so was rejected.
   Children of Charles P. Carter and Mary Jane Waites included:
   A. Lanie Ann (Annie) Carter, born about 1873, married Robert E. Lee Young (born 1867), brother of Louey Ann Young who married Dr. George W. Carter.
   B. Garland Carter, died at Arlington, Tex. about 1950.
   C. Robert Carter, who went hunting with his cousins in Ark. and accidentally shot himself in the stomach with a .22 in 1901.
   D. George Carter, who became City Engineer of City of McKinney, Tex.
   E. John Carter
   F. William Carter
   G. Rebecca Carter
   H. Delila Carter

8. Sarah Carter, born Feb. 25, 1838, died 1920 (?). She married William Y. ("Bill") Ramsey (1835-1920) on June 12, 1856 by Rev. Luther M. Bell). Bill Ramsey was the son of William Ramsey.
   Children of William Y. Ramsey and wife, Sarah Carter, included:
   A. Fair Ellender (Ellen) Ramsey, born ca. 1856, married James James Bayless Campbell, son of William Hugh and Julia Rutherford Campbell, and brother of Winnie Campbell who married Dr. George W. Carter.
   B. John Ramsey, born about 1859, married Della Hensley, Their children included:
      1. LaVetta, lives in Arizona.
      2. Virgil Ramsey, an attorney living at Fayetteville, Ark.
      3. Grace Ramsey, living at Fayetteville
      4. Faye Ramsey
      5. Gayle Ramsey (deceased)
   C. Ben Ramsey, born about 1867, married Dolphy Young, a daughter of Washington Young and Jane Carter Young.
   D. Cleopatra Ramsey, born about 1869, Ark.
   E. Rosella Ramsey, born about 1872, Ark.
   F. Baxter Ramsey, born about 1874, Ark.
   G. Milner B. Ramsey (female), born about 1877, Ark.

9. Jourdain Hasty Carter ("Jerd"), born Dec. 19, 1839. Married Sarah Jane Irvin on July 30, 1868. After her death, Jerd married her sister, who helped bring up the 3 children of the first marriage. Children of Jourdain H. Carter and Sarah Jane Irvin:
   A. John W. Carter, born about 1870, never married.
   B. Susan Elizabeth Carter, born Feb. 25, 1876; died May 15, 1954. Never married.
   C. Rebecca A. Carter, born 1880, died 1961. Never married.

10. Nancy C. Carter, born Feb. 18, 1842.

11. Lewis B. Carter, born May 27, 1844. Was a Holiness preacher. He married (1) Rhoda Elizabeth Waites (born Sept. 3, 1848, died Mar. 15, 1909). He had other wives, but is buried with his wife Rhoda E. Lewis B. Carter also served in the Civil War. He was in Co. E, 17th Ark Inf from 1861 to 1865. He drew pension Sept. 21, 1902, Washington Co., Ark. He died Oct. 30, 1930, and his widow, Lottie (born Mar. 17, 1877) drew the pension Nov. 12, 1930. Children of Lewis B. Carter included:
   A. Walter Carter, married Della Largent, whose mother was Arizona Masters, daughter of John Masters and Ann Ball. Walter and Della lived between Sulphur and Durham, near Crossroads. One son was Floyd Carter, now living in Athens, Ga. Walter had other wives and other children.
   B. Alfred Carter, who lived near Pryor, Okla., and had about ten children when last heard of, some years ago.
   C. Mark Carter
   D. Ivory Carter
   E. Jerrod ("Jerd") Carter, married (1) Belle Wheeler. They lived near Durham His children included:
      (1) Gulia Carter, born Sept.24, 1893, died as a young woman.
      (2) Mattie Carter, who married a Johnson, lives in California.
      (3) Elmer Carter, who was poastmaster at Elkins, Ark. until his death in March, 1962.
   F. Hosea Carter
   G. Sarhah Carter
   H. Lewis Carter

Only child of Dr.George W.Carter and his 2nd wife, Nancy Emmaline Arnold:
12. George Washington Carter, born May 7, 1852, Washington Co., Ark near the town of Durham; died Apr. 2, 1928 Abilene, Tex. Married (1) Louey Ann Young on July 27, 1873. Two children:
   A. Nancy Meliscey Emiline Carter, born Sept.21, 1874, died July 3, 1876.
   B. Joseph Willie ("Joe") Carter, born Mar. 28, 1877, died Mar.27, 1916. Joe married Mattie Blackwell of Fayetteville. He has two sons, living in Texas.Joe died of a heart condition, and his widow remarried a James (Jim) Bean.

After the death of Louey Ann Carter on June 7, 1879, Dr. George W. Carter married (2) Winnie Elizabeth Campbell on Sept. 16, 1880. Their children included:
   C. Laud Austin Carter, born Aug. 28, 1881, married Anna Robbins. They are now living in Ft.Worth, Tex. Their two children died young.
   D. Noah Dilford Carter, born Dec. 5, 1883, died July 21, 1952, became a doctor. He married (1) Zella Grove, and had one son. After her death, he married (2) Lucy Penington and had 3 children. He is buried in Robstown, Texas, Cemetery. He practiced medicine many years in Corpus Christi, Texas.

E. Nama Carter, born Oct. 20, 1885, died Jan. 24, 1963. She married on July 31, 1913 to Edward Martin Overshiner and lived in Abilene, Texas, where he was a railroad lawyer, later a judge. They had three children, one of whom died as an infant. Their daughter Mary became a doctor.

F. Witt Carter, born Oct. 1, 1887, died Aug. 28, 1960. He married (1) Maud Allen of Farmington, Ark., and they had four children. He operated canning factories near Elkins, Woolsey, and Cane Hill, Ark. for many years. In 1940 Witt was elected County Tax Collector of Washington Co., and in 1946 he was elected County Judge. Maud Allen Carter died March 6, 1939. In Sept. 1949, Witt married Mrs. Myrtle Honaker McNew from Farmersville, Tex. She died Aug. 19, 1959, and he died the following year.

G. Von Carter, born Sept. 5, 1889, attended school in Durham and Fayetteville, Ark. He was married to Ella Mae Jones, daughter of William Ambrose and Edith Shumate Jones. They moved to Muskogee, Okla., where he owned the Muskogee Broom Co. until his retirement. They have five children.

H. Ral Carter, born Sept. 6, 1891, married Edith Lewis. The lived for a time at West Fork, Ark., but moved to Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and later to Farmington, New Mexico, where he now lives. They have two children.

I. Millie Elizabeth Carter, born Mar. 14, 1896, married Austin McRaven Warner, a mechanical engineer from Vicksburg, Miss. There are four children. Millie is currently living in New York City.

J. A stillborn twin sister of Millie is buried at McCord Cemetery. No name on her stone.

The Floyd children, raised by Dr. George W. Carter, were children of James A. Floyd and Catherine Webb. These include;

1. Francis A.K.Floyd (female), born Sept. 27, 1848. She married George W. Young, son of John Wesley Young and Melissa Rutledge, and brother of the first wife of Dr. George Carter. They had two children.
2. John W. Floyd, born Feb. 4, 1852, married Martha Masters on Sept. 19, 1880. They had one son, Jim. John W. Floyd died March 1885.
3. William H. Floyd, born March 16, 1856.
4. Martha Ellen Floyd, born April 27, 1858, became the second wife of George Washington Young, after her sister's death. There were five children by this marriage.
5. Edmon H. Floyd, born June 22, 1860.

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE FORK

by Frank M. McConnell

The Middle fork river originates southeast and south of Hazel Valley and flows generally northerly to enter the White River through Lake Sequoyah between Harris and Baldwin. Two forks of the river join at Hazel Valley, the east fork being the principal one and the one most desired by the early settlers. On its way it touches the communities of Osburn, Hazel Valley, Arnett, Whitehouse, Carter's Store, Sulphur City, Black Oak, Strain and Harris. before Lake Sequoyah it emptied into main White River. On the east side is a mountain chain, and beyong this is White River, while a similar mountain lies on the west and beyond this is the West Fork river which enters White River less than half a mile below Lake Sequoyah.

Few persons know that half the rain which falls at North College Avenue and Lafayette Street in Fayetteville, flows southward into Town Branch, then into White River, northward and easterly-southeasterly into Missouri and finally into the Mississippi. The other half flows northerly into Clear Creek, thence into the illinois, through Oklahoma and into the Arkansas, to enter the Mississippi only a short distance south of the White River.

Some of the early settlers of the Middle Fork apparently liked the West Fork better, like the Andrew Karnes family, who moved to the West Fork and bought nearly all the land between West Fork and Woolsey.

Early settlers on the headwaters of the Middle Fork included: Bracken Lewis and son John, J.H. VanHoose, Porter Dickerson, Peter Mankins, Pack and Zack Bogan, James Guinn, Watt Mankins, Sam Height, L.B. Dawn, W.S. Shackelford, James Skelton, Lee Stonesifer, Clark Mason Jarnigan, some of them as late as 1900.

Lee Stonesifer owned the Watt Mankins farm. A road runs between this farm and the river, and there once was a church between this road and the river, known as the Barsheba church. Rev. D.Clark Mason was the pastor at one time. The "ford" set in where the ford is now located and the road ran down the river some 300 yards to where it left at a cemetery and ran northeasterly to the residence of Bracken Lewis, the Bracken Lewis mill being located farther down the river. This place was later owned by J.D.Polly.

Down the river from the Lewis mill was the W. C. Douglas farm, now owned by Vance Paschal. For those who care to do research on the W.C. Douglas line, you will find that he came to Arkansas from Tennessee, and that this line can be traced to Sir Douglas-Home of England.

Any history of the Middle Fork without Elkins would be incomplete. Train days did not begin until 1887, but before that the post offices up the Middle Fork received mail by star route from Elkins, which was first known as Boone's Grove. Benjamin F. Eagor was the first postmaster at Boone's Grove, having been appointed in June 1851. Then came B.F.Boone in September, who served until he died of wounds suffered in the battle of Prairie Grove. Then came M.P.Pool in April 1866; George W. Lewis in 1868; and Mrs. Susan Boone in July 1868, who served until

the post office was discontinued in January 1869. Hood, which is more than a mile north of Boone's Grove, was established in 1887 with Robert A. Rutherford as postmaster. Then Moses D.Lewis, Richard D.Robbins, with Ed C. Morrison as postmaster when the railroad was built and the name changed to Elkins in 1887.

Peter Mankins, born Sept. 18, 1770, died Dec. 30, 1881, at age of 111 years 3 months, was one of those present when the first train arrived at Fayetteville in 1881. Claude Williams of Elkins, who recently died, told the writer that he was one of those present and that the presence of Peter Mankins, who was then over 100 years of age, with the long flowing white hair, attracted about as much attention as did the coming of the first train. Mr.Williams, who was then about 9 years of age, was a brother of Alfred Williams.

Peter Mankins' wife was Narcisus, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Mills. She was born about 1822. Their daughter, Milly Mankins, died Sept. 21, 1861 at age 16. Another wife of Peter Mankins was Esther Hannah Williams, born Sept. 29, 1824 and died May 11, 1900. She was the divorced widow of Thomas I. Gilliland. The four are buried at Reese Cemetery.

When the post office was first established at Sulphur City in 1883, it was first known as Mankins, and Clark L. Burchett was postmaster. Hazel Valley was given a post office in 1875; Carter's Store, with Dr. John C. Carter as postmaster, in 1875; and Arnett, with Luke Arnett postmaster, in 1883. Osburn was established after 1889 and Henry C. Osburn was postmaster. This office was near the headwater of the east fork of Middle Fork above Hazel Valley.

After Luke Arnett moved from the vicinity, Joseph Arnett was appointed postmaster at that place, and after him came Lewis Thompson, who moved the post office to his house. He was raised near Wesley, Ark., and his parents are buried at that place. The old family home has been moved and re-erected in the Prairie Grove State Park.

Formerly there was a church building at Mount Zion. It was also used for school purposes. It was erected about 1875 and torn down about 1935. Teachers included Clark L. Burchett, Mr.Whittmore, J.L.McConnell (about 1892), and Emma Burchett.

Mount Salem is about 1½ miles northeast of Sulphur City, where the Elkins road crosses the divide between the two rivers. The Sulphur City spring branch originates there, with pickup from the old Morrison farm and the old Harrelson farm, to flow between the J.W.Tucker and the Rev. John F. McCuistion farms and through Sulphur City to enter the Middle Fork north of the Peter mankins farm. Early school teachers include Birdie Bryan and Annie Stockburger.

H. C. Nelson used an ox-team to haul ties from the J. W. Tucker farm and this team of four to eight attracted much attention about 1893. Mr. Tucker made little use of the good spring, but he sold the farm to a man who utilized the water from the spring to make apple and peach brandy, mostly peach. At that time it was unlawful to sell brandy in lots of less than five gallons but he got around that by allowing the drinker to take one gallon and to pick up the remaining four gallons as needed. Nearly all of the drinking was at nearby Shanghai.

HARRIS SCHOOL on the MIDDLE FORK
The teacher (No. 5) was Jeff (?) Williams. No. 1 is Albert Earl Strain, No. 2 Edward Franklin Strain, No. 3 Robert Pressly Strain. Others unidentified.

STRAIN SCHOOL on the MIDDLE FORK
Teacher was Ella Grimes Fletcher(?). Picture made about 1897.

There rests in an unmarked grave in the Hazel Valley cemetery the remains of an early-day star-route carrier lovingly known to virtually everyone as "Fritz".He began talking as soon as he rode within sight and was talking when he rode out of sight, but to stop him between post offices was another matter. He never heard of A B C D (already bungled, counted and delayed) mail.

Another early star-route carrier who could neither read nor write, sleeps in the Reese cemetery, the headstone bearing this simple inscription: "Billy Head -- 1866-1912". Although he could not read or write he delivered the mail without error by tying the mail for each family at a certain place on his saddle and if there was nothing tied on the saddle in your place there simply was no mail for you, "Zip Code" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Joining the Middle Fork in the vicinity of Sulphur City are the Parker Branch and Trace Branch. The Allie Gilliland ford is between where these two branches flow into the river. Allie Gilliland married Josie Mankins, daughter of Peter Mankins. One of the important persons who lived on the Parker Branch in the early days was Rev. Riley Jones. He and Mrs. Jones were the parents of Mrs. John C. Carter, Mrs. A. V. Hicks, Mrs. William A. Jett, Mrs. Pleasant Parker and Peggy Jones.

At Trace Valley there formerly was a school, which was also used for church purposes.The building is no longer there,as time and disuse have taken their toll. The same is true as to the older citizens of this valley. Among the early settlers were J. W. Edwards, W.W.Handshew, E.L.Swonger, H.C.Nelson and H.B.Fawbush.

Black Oak was first known as Cross Roads, when Wiley D. Dean secured the establishment of a post office in November 1855. It was discontinued and Mrs. Louisa N. Piper secured the re-establishment of the post office, but it was again discontinued. It was re-established with John F. Mason as postmaster in 1883 and permanently discontinued in 1884.

Deen Cemetery is located about a mile southwest of the old Black Oak school building, which is now used for church purposes. Only eight graves are there. This cemetery is surrounded by a good metal fence, placed there by Miss Dora Deen and her sisters, Margie and Edith Deen and Mrs. Ray Larrabee in loving memory of their parents and twin sisters who are buried there.

In this cemetery is a simple marker which reads: "Angus - A Friend - 4-5-1936 - 11-22-1952". Not every dog rates a burial ina good cemetery but this dog was lost and he took up his abode with the Deen sisters and endeared himself to them. He was coal black, as a result of which he drew the name "Angus". Like all older dogs, and some men, his eyesight became dim. A neighbor came by and stopped to talk withthe girls. He had permitted himself to become very dirty and filthy and as he "bunkered" down inside the lot fence to continue his talk -- bunkering down to talk being much in style in those days, the dog approached the bunkered-down man thinking he was a stump and that like all stumps ne needed some water -- and the reader can take it from there!

Roy A. Scott, former county clerk and Mayor of Fayetteville and a member of our historical society, attended his first school at Black

Oak when Frank Campbell was teacher. Somewhere, sometime, somebody said something like "The smarter they are, the sooner they come." He came to Sulphur City but we could not hold him there, so he came on to Fayetteville, like most of the people in the picture of the Black Oak school of 1897 when Wm. Hensley was teacher. In the picture, front row, at the far right is Ham Horner, and next is Roy A. Scott, and elsewhere in the picture are Pat Fincher, Edgar Fincher, Frank, Ida and Elsie Johnson. Nearly everyone in the picture came to Fayetteville sooner or later. There is also a picture of the Black Oak school, Nov. 3, 1903, when A. S. "Parson" Wood was the teacher and G.W.VanHoose was a director. Mr.Scott is shown in the back row, second from left.

Early arrivals in the Black Oak vicinity were W.D.Deen, John Fincher, R. W. Piper, R.M. Dickerson, George W. VanHoose, Wiley Barnes, Andrew Johnson, Rev. D. C. Maron, Joe Morgan, W. King, R.C.Horner and others. Hiram C. Reese, who once lived across the river west of Peter mankins, once had a tan-yard at Black Oak. This was located southwest and was on the Mason Branch, but its exact location has never been determined. Near Black Oak is the Fincher Cave. It deserves special mention because numerous early settlers visited it, but since it has never been explored by the writer, it is left for others more familiar with it. As is generally known, the county records were hidden in Fincher's Cave during the Civil War years.

King Cemetery is located about 1½ miles north of the Black Oak church, on the west side of the road. Here lie the remains of George W. and Tennessee King; James M. and Minerva Simpson Campbell (parents of Frank Campbell); Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Munsey (he was killed when his team became frightened and ran away whenthey heard a shot-gun in the hollow while he was opening a gate); Ben F. Johnson and wife: their daughter Ina Sisk; Joseph and Salina Williams; Clark L.and Polly Ann Burchett; Sam and Julia Williams; Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Wilson; John, Sarah and Frank Sword; Malinda Fletcher; Hugh H. and Effie e. Laymon; E.S. and Nancy E. Lisles; numerous members of the Wood family and others. This cemetery also contains the remains of John Lisenby who was shot at Black Oak.

The Mason family cemetery is located south of the Mason Branch and west of the Black Oak-Sulphur City road, and mostly members of the D. C. Mason family are buried there.

Strain school house is located on the east side of the Black Oak-Harris road, and the Strain Cemetery is just north of the school house. Sleeping here are Hosea M. Benbrook, John M. and Susan Colclasure Fincher, Smith and Pat Moulden, Susan F. Prather, Anderew S.(Patson) Wood, George Strain, and Menerva McCuistion, who was the daughter of Wm. J. Strain and the wife of Walter Mills, son of Seth Mills.

Strain had a mill known as the Prather Mill. It was located on the east bank where the Wood Branch enters the Middle Fork. Frank Campbell once taught school here and lived west of the river before he moved to Fayetteville. Ella Grimes taught school here in 1897. A picture of the school of that date is published herewith.

From Strain one would go east about four miles and north about one mile to the Reed-Colclasure Cemetery. In this cemetery are the remains of Alexander W. and Elizabeth McGarrah Reed and Mr. and Mrs.J.S. Colclasure. The Alexander W. Reed buried there formerly owned the Reed farm southeast of Elkins. The Colclasure is related to Mrs. James Fincher of Black Oak.

Harris was established by W.A.M.Harris, who was born May 6, 1836 and died Jan. 17, 1898. He was a member of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers. He is buried at Mount Salem, and it was he who gave the land for use as a cemetery at Mount Salem. Also buried at Mount Salem are Taylor Harris, S.A.S. Harris, Ben Harris, Rodham C. Horner, Shelby C. Holmes, Robert A. Rutherford, Mary Ann Jones, Mary A. Phillips, Wiley Barnes, Emmit L. Morris, and Wm. Riley Sutton, who died from accidental shooting while hunting.

A store was formerly located on the south side of the railroad at Harris, owned by Joseph Morgan. Another store was built on the north side and Morgan got into a gun fight with John Mason and others, as a result of which Morgan and John F. Mason were shot. Dr.B.F.Williams of Maguiretown operated on both Morgan and Mason. Morgan died and Mason recovered. David E. Wilson, who is buried at King Cemetery, was the Section Foreman at the time and on his way to Baldwin when he heard the shots and knew that there had been a fight.

In addition to W.A.M. Harris, early settlers included Frank and John Sword, Charles Janes, Bayliss Shumate, Wm. Eads, Sam Williams, and others.

The Harris-Elkins road once went around the foot of the hills and entered Elkins from the west. And the Middle Fork River flowed into White River, whereas both now flow into Lake Sequoyah.

When this century was young (instead of "at the turn of the century" as some would have it), some of the coming generation (or was it the going generation?) had a pet name for each community, although the nickname did not always appeal to some of those in each community. Mount Salem was known as "Shanghai". Mount Olive, then between Mount Olive and Durham, was known as "Chicken Bristle". Trace Valley was "Non-Setten"; Mount Zion was "Freeze Out"; Richland View was Frog Level; Wickwire was "Bug Scuffle". You couldn't go from southwest of Black Oak to Sulphur City without passing "Buzzard Flop"; nor from Mineral Springs to Low Gap without passing through "Lizzard Lip."

One cold morning in the Sulphur City school about 1904, one of the thriving generation, probably nicknamed Greenbee, followed his older brother to school.Half-dressed was not at all suitable for the weather. The teacher dutifully requested the olderbrother to take the youngster home. She was firmly informed that the younger one had found his way to school and he could likewise find his way home. She then appealed to an older brother, to put on his overcoat and take the younger brother home, no matter how he managed to get to school that morning. The older one thereupon grabbed his overcoat with one hand and the boy with the other, and jerked the boy outside, poking his head back inside the door to say to the teacher: "I didn't bring the little Son of a Beech down here."

In the Sulphur City school one of the boys was nicknamed "Sampson" because he was born about the time Admiral W.T.Sampson sank the ship in Santiago Harbor that prevented the Spanish fleet from escaping. The teacher, Prof. E. L. Morris, wanted an arithmetic problem shown on the blackboard and explained He requested this young man, then some eight

years of age, to go to the blackboard and put the problem on it and explain the problem. The lad did not go and offered no explanation. The teacher reminded "Sampson" that he was big enough to whip him and that he might just do that if he did not do as told. It had no effect. After school on the way home the teacher happened to meet the student's parent and told him about the incident, explaining that he could not understand because he had experienced no previous trouble with the student. Whereupon he was informed that "Sampson" had torn a hole in the seat of his pants!

A few years ago a number of long-eared, long-winded folks (there are still a few left) seemed to think that if they prayed loud enough and long enough -- especially long enough -- the world might be saved! Then, too, it was the habit of a few young swains, particularly those who had learned to part their hair in the middle, to crowd the outside of the church door, then rush inside when the last word had been spoken, to grab their favorite girl by the arm and rush her off so that she could get back in time for the evening worship service. On one occasion an all-too-hungry individual stood the closing prayer until he was near the verge of starvation, which, no doubt, prompted him in a loud voice to offer the following suggestions: "Say Amen, Dod Damit and Yets Dough Eat"!

J. L. McConnell was a Justice of the Peace at Sulphur City. On one occasion he was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony. Suddenly the man who was about to be married pulled a pistol and asked a bystander to hold the pistol while he got married. One wonders what a man needs with a pistol when he is about to get married. On the other hand . . . . . .

Birthday Dinner at Hanshew home 50 years ago

The picture on the facing page is of a birthday dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hanshew near Trace Valley School, about 1911. Mr. Frank M. McConnell, who supplied the picture, was able to identify the following persons:

1. John Wm. Edwards
2. S. P. Buxton
3. Mrs. S. P. Buxton
5. Mrs. A. V. (Lavina) Hicks
6. Mrs. Hiram Reese
7. W. W. Hanshew
9. Mrs. W. W. Hanshew
11. Mrs. Nelson
14. Shelby C. Holmes
15. Clara McConnell
16. Amanda Fawbush
17. Harvey F. (Doc) Head
18. Hugh G. Reese
19. Ellen Shook
21. Wm. Commodore Perry
22. Lizzie Ramey Reese
24. Mrs. J. L. McConnell
25. Anice Reese Harris
26. Sam Harris
29. Mrs. D. I. Perry
31. Dennis I. Perry
32. J. L. (Boy) Boles
33. Mary Hanshew Boles
34. Wm. Hicks
44. James M. Sutton
45. George Hanshew
49. Nina Edwards
50. Mabel Edwards Sutton

Birthday Dinner at Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hanshew
near Trace Valley School, about 1911

by Frank M. McConnell

DR. JORDAN H. CARTER
"He wanted only to live by the side of the road;
he was truly a friend of man"

On the west side of the road between the old Ben Harris and the old Carrigan home there still stands the one-room and lean-to house that once was the home and office of Dr. Joran H. Carter, who was known and loved by one and all as "Dr. Jerd." The McCord Cemetery between Elkins and Durham has a simple headstone bearing the following: "J. H. Carter, Co. D, 17th Ark. Inf., C.S.A."

He was married July 30, 1869 to Susan Jane Irwin. He was 27 and she was 17, indicating that he was born about 1841. There were three children: John W., Zona and Susie. None married. John W. died at age 80 and Zona at age 71. After the death of his first wife he married Rebecca Irwin, sister of his first wife. They had no children.

The urge to become doctors was obviously quite strong in the Carter family. There was Dr. John C. of Carter's Store, Dr. George W. and his son Dilford of Durham, and Dr. "Jerd".

Before 1900, more often than not, Dr. "Jerd" could be seen walking across the country making his calls, carrying his saddle bags over his shoulder. The "pillbags" then in use were quite heavy, as they were designed to be carried across the saddle when travel was by horseback. Dr."Jerd" made ood time on foot, as roads were poor, and if he walked less than ten miles he probably thought it was a holiday. Dr.George W. Carter did most of his travel horseback, as he owned a fine saddle horse, although he found it necessary sometimes to walk. Neither he nor his horse sought or gave any quarter, weather conditions being good or bad.

From a literary standpoint Dr.Jerd" may not have possessed a college degree, but the foxes took lessons from him. When he entered a home where pneumonia, the "grip" or similar contagious disease existed, he would not permit anyone to pass between the open fireplace, it being his opinion that the draft of the open fireplace kept the germ-laden air from the sickroom, and if the established current to the exit became broken, the germs circulated about the sick room, therefore had a better opportunity to settle on him. Who can say that it didn't work? He was never ill and we have learned that the best way to handle the "flu bug" is to stay away from it.

Prescriptions were virtually unknown, as the remedy for all ordinary ailments was carried in the saddlebags. Doses were prepared on the spot. Square little sections were torn from the weekly newspaper, a long-bladed knife was inserted into a bottle of medicine and what came out was supposed to be a dose. The doctor gave you 10, 15 or 20 doses and you needed no refillment.

Those old-time doctors had a way of making you feel that you were doing quite well and their very presence brought confidence. Financial ability to pay made no difference with the old-time doctor.

Dr. and Mrs. John C. Carter are at rest in Mount Zion Cemetery at Carter's Store, while Dr. Jordan H. and Mrs. Carter, and Dr. and Mrs. George W. Carter rest in the McCord Cemetery near Mount Salem.

BLACK OAK SCHOOL on MIDDLE FORK
1897 or 1898

The log school building was torn down in 1906. First church services in the new building were held March 4, 1906.

Identification of the picture on the facing page:

Seated, l to r:	Standing, front	Back row
1. Margie Deen	1. Cora Cheshire	1. Della Mason
2. Lydia Waggort	2. Elsie Johnson	2. Frank Johnson
3. Edna Cheshire	3. Lena King	3. Edgar Fincher
4. Bertha Deen	4. Ella Cheshire	4. Etta King
5. Ada King	5. Belle Mason	5. Ida Johnson
6. Hilah May Horner	6. Ada King	6. Marvin Ray
7. Frankie Scott	7. Ina King	7. Pat Fincher
8. John King	8. Everett Mason	
9. Roy A. Scott	9. Robert "Chock" Scott	
10. Robert H. Horner	10. Chas. King	
	11. George Singleton	
	12. Wm. Hensley, teacher	

BLACK OAK SCHOOL, Nov. 3, 1903

Front row, left to right:

Esther Douglas, Teets Arnett, Ruby Bryan, John Arnett, Lurla Fallen, James Fallen, Frank Wilks, Edith Deen, Joe Douglas, Floy Scott, Agnes Scott.

2nd row: George W. VanHoose (director), Elsie Johnson Addie Fincher, Eva Gray, Shirley King, Ida Johnson, Ethel Burchett.

3rd row: Cora VanHoose, Myrtle Bryan, Andrew S. Wood (teacher), Marvin Deen, Frankie Scott, Ada King.

Back row: Clark Douglas, Roy A. Scott, John Bryan, Audie Riddle, Edgar Fallen, Frank Riddle, Adonas Douglas.

(Photos from Frank M. McConnell)

BLACK OAK SCHOOL 1897-98

BLACK OAK SCHOOL 1903

History of the
SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

(2nd installment)

This series is based on the original church records -- three large journals dating from 1840. The books were loaned to us by L. W. Searcy of Springdale, who is a member of our Society. Because of the large amount of material and because of the fact that the secretary followed a set form, we will publish only the outstanding or more interesting items. The clerk in the early years was William Easley. The first record is the

Constitution of the Regular Baptist Church

Believing and having no doubt but God has his Church or Kingdom set up in the world. We being taught of the Lord to speak the same thing. We whose names are set to the article on expression of faith, being legally baptized on a profession of faith, in Jesus Christ do and hereby have agreed to unite and live together in a church capacity, on said article on expression of faith, and keep up the rules and orders of a Regular Baptist Church in the County of Washington and State of Arkansas.

We Elders, Samuel Wheat of Wareagle Church, William Poston of Union Church, John Holcomb of West Fork Church, Deacon John Wood of the same, Berry d. Graham of the same, composing the Presbytery, do certify that we did on the 22nd day of August 1840, proceed to constitute the foregoing brethren and sisters upon the acknolwedged fact and doctrine contained or expressed in the foregoing Preamble and Article of Faith, into a Church capacity. By the authority of the Regular Baptist Churches to which we severally belong in virtue. We have clothed them with authority to transact business as a Church. In testimony where of we have caused our names to be set. Elders - Samuel Wheat
Wm. Poston
John Holcombe
Deacons- John Wood
Berry D. Graham

February 1845 - Elder Wm. Mahurin served as Moderator.

March 1845 - In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Church failed to meet in conference.

April 1845 - B. D. Graham elected Moderator. Committee appointed "to transcribe, revise and amend any part of the work (Clerk's records) that they think proper. Committee: Holcombe, Graham, Easley.

May 1845 - Joseph A. Blaylock and Milly Davis received as members by experience and Elzy Graham by letter. John Holcombe was Moderator. Received request for help from LittleFlock Church and from LibertyChurch, the latter to aid in ordination of a Deacon.

July 1845 - The Church received a request (for) help in the settlement of a difficulty gotten up in New Hope Church, for which we have agreed to serve by sending Brothers Holcombe, Berry Graham and Wm. Graham as help

August 1845 - Elder John Hale was Moderator. Wm. and Mary McDaoniel admitted to membership. Appointed committee (Holcombe, Graham and Tisdale) to contact the Baptist Association.

September 1845 - Elder WM. H. Mahurin was Moderator. Received request from "our sister Church at West Fork" to aid in ordaining a Deacon (or pastor) -- names were Spencer and Branson.

NO MEETING BECAUSE OF HANGING

November 1845 - "In consequence of the hanging of Mr.Burnett & wife, the Church failed to go into conference.

(Editor's note: The Burnett hangings, for murder, were the first legal hangings in Washington County. Their son was hanged later.Not only the folks from Shiloh but from other parts of the county attended the hangings, which took place on the hill just west of the Fayetteville airport or on the hill that is now the center of the National Cemetery. Anyway, the Burnetts were hanged and Shiloh Church had no services the next day. -- WJL)

January 1846 - Ira and Sarah Graham were received as members.

February 1846 - Appointed Brother Tisdale to "go and cite" brother James Ingram Sr. to come to our next meeting "and show cause why he has failed to fill his seat with us." John Holcombe appointed to see Freeborn Graham and B.D.Graham appointed "to cite" Br. Charles Quinn, both for non-attendance and for withholding their church letter.

March 1846 - Elizabeth Phillips received as a member. Bro. Tisdale had failed to serve the "citation" on Bro. Ingram, so the church appointed B.D.Graham to "serve the citation."Freeborn Graham appeared before the conference to answer the charge (of non-attendance). Guinn also appeared and "gave satisfaction." Elder Wm. H. Mahurin was Moderator and Wm. Easley was Clerk.

April 1846 - The James Ingram matter again brought up but Ingram was given a clean bill of health. Elder John Holcombe was Moderator.

May 1846 - David and Elizabeth Weaver received into membership. Elder Wm. H. Mahurin was Moderator. Wm. Ennis and Jane Mails received into membership.

June 1846 - "Br. Berry Graham came forward with a grievance against Br. Freeborn Graham for saying that he had sworn false. The Church agrees to defer the matter till our next meeting. On application of Br. Freeborn Graham, the Church agrees to call upon the different churches for help. Appointed James Owen to West Fork Church, John Holcombe to visit Liberty Church, and Br. Elijah Lee to visit LittleFlock Church, for aid in the settlement of a difficulty between Brs. Barry D. Graham and Freeborn Graham."

July 1846 - Mathew Thornsbury received as a member. "Freeborn Graham failed to appear and informs us by letter that he is no more a member of this Church. The Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from Freeborn Graham for having withdrawn himself from us while under charges."

RIDGE SLAVES INTEGRATE SHILOH CHURCH

July 1846 - Br. B. D. Graham chosen Moderator and Br. James Bowen Clerk pro tem. The Church agrees to receive Br. Phillips, a colored man belonging to the Widow Ridge, by experience in baptism, also a colored sister belonging to the same, by the name of Mary, by experience, her baptism being laid over until the next meeting.

August 1846 - "The Church agrees to receive the (Baptist) Association letter and has chosen our beloved Brethren (to-wit) Elder John Holcombe, Elijah Lee, Wm. Easley to bear this our letter of love."

September 1846 - "On the 4th Lord's Day in August 1846,by permission of the Regular Baptist Church of Shiloh, a quorum of said Church met at the Osage Schoolhouse in Benton County and after worship, appointed Elder Jesse J. Gage Moderator and Francis M. Smiley Clerk pro tem. Received Sister Phyllis, a colored woman belonging to James McKisick, by experience and baptism."
"Received a letter of request from a compact of Brothers & Sisters for the purpose of constituting a Regular Baptist Church on the Middle Fork of White River, which we agreed to answer."

October 1846 - John Holcombe, Moderator, James Bowen, Clerk pro tem. Agreed to dismiss Sister Elizabeth Phillips from our fellowship when joined to any other church of the same faith and order.

November 1846 - John Holcombe, moderator; Francis M. Smiley, clerk pro tem.
December 1846 - David Weaver served as Clerk pro tem.

January 1847 - "In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Church failed to meet in conference."
February 1847 - Received Br. Luney Bishop & Sister Elizabeth Bishop by letter.

April 1847 - "The Church agrees & says that She add another item to our Rules of Decorum stating that She declare an unfellowship to all unscriptural institutions." The Church appointed Elijah Lee & Wm. Graham to visit Br. Charles Quinn and request him to give satisfaction of the cause why he witholds his Church letter from amongst us. Dismissed James and Ellen Owens by letter.

May 1847 - Received Jesse Venters and Thos. Duckworth as members.

June 1847 - Received Br. Ralph Matthews and Sister Phebe Hill as members of this Church. Also received Br. Charles Guinn who came forward and gave the nexessary satisfaction by delivering up his letter of fellowship.

July 1847 - The hand of fellowship withdrawn from three members for joining a church of another faith -- B. D. and Sarah Graham and Sarah Meeks. The Church agrees to represent herself at the next Association meeting to be held with Richland Church in September. Received a request from West Fork Church, asking help in settling a difficulty, which we agree to do. Graham, Easley, Ennon appointed.

August 1847 - Elder R. C. Young named Moderator for the day. The Church agrees to petition the Association for the next annual session of the Washington Association to be held with Shiloh Church. Received request from West Fork Church praying help in settlement of a difficulty gotten up in said Church. "Has appointed Wm. Graham, Wm. Easley and Gilbert Luper to set with you in council."

September 1847 - The Church agrees to dismiss Br. A.A.Tisdale, Sister Permelia H. Tisdale his wife, and Sister Esther a colored woman, by letter when joined to another church of the same faith.

October 1847 - Received request from Liberty Church praying our official aid which we have granted. R.C.Young, moderator.

November 1847 - Church agrees to grant letters of dismission to Br. Wm. Ennis and Sister Kitty Smith when joined to another church of the same faith. John Holcombe, moderator; David Weaver, clerk pro tem.

BUILD ADDITION TO LOG CHURCH

December 1847 - The Church agrees to build a shed or addition to the Shiloh meeting house to be framed on ten large post oak posts set in the ground. The above shed is to be covered with three-feet boards showing one foot with rafters to be framed on plats with 3 girders.

February 1848 - The reference relative to building the shed to the meeting house was called for and read and the Church agreed to defer the same until Tuesday week.

March 1848 - Received Sister Sarah Byers. Withdrew the hand of church fellowship from Elizabeth Ennis for withdrawing herself from this Church. Reference relative to the shed to the meeting house was read and the church agrees to meet Thursday week for the purpose of raising the shed.

April 1848 - Reference to our meeting house shed was called and the Church agrees to meet Thursday two weeks to finish the work on said shed. The Church agrees to hold the communion season at her next meeting of May commencing on Friday. The Church calls on Little Flock for her official and ministerial aid in the communion season.

May 1848 - Reference relative to the communion was called and the Church agrees to attend to the Lord's Supper and the washing of feet on Sunday after preaching. Proceeded to choice of her Deacon and selected Br. Thos. M. Duckworth. We call on the Elders and Deacons from the different churches to form a presbytery to attend the ordination of the above named brother as Deacon. Those chosen: Elder Thos.Brinson from Middle Fork Church; Elder Wm.H.Mahurin of Little Flock; Elder John Holcombe of Shiloh Church; Deacons Amos Ausborn and Wm. Ford of Little Flock Church and Levi Graham of Shiloh; did proceed to the examination of Br. Duckworth and finding him sound in the faith, did ordain him by laying on of hands and prayer, to be Deacon of Shiloh Church.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

THE SLAUGHTERS OF HABBERTON

by Rodney P. Homer

Owen David Slaughter was a doctor, Baptist minister, large land owner, a leader in his community, and was believed to have been the richest man in his county.

This gentleman was of the Mississippi landed gentry, born Apr. 14, 1828, a son of David McDonald Slaughter who was born Nov. 4, 1788, at Jackson, Miss., died Dec. 4, 1884, and was the first of his family to be buried in the Habberton Cemetery near Fayetteville, Ark. His mother Sarah Elizabeth Thomas was born July 23, 1793, also at Jackson, Miss., and died Dec. 17, 1885 and is buried beside her husband. She was of Irish descent and lived in the Irish community there in Mississippi.

The Slaughter family was originally Scotch-English and through David M. Slaughter were plantation owners of Mississippi in the pre-Civil War days, but their lands were scorched, scattered and lost due to its results. The Slaughter family lived in Carroll Co. and Winston Co., Miss., and before that in Richmond Co., North Carolina.

The name Owen Slaughter is a prominent one in that area and leads back to Bertie Co., N.C. and eventually to Nansemond and Norfolk Cos., Virginia in the 1600s, but not enough sufficient information has been obtained to prove the connection. His father's brothers were James, William, George, and Zeklin or Zebulon.

In 1866 the family gathered up its slaves and possessions and moved west to the new land of the Arkansas.

Owen David Slaughter, being well educated, was a successful man at all of his endeavors. As a very devout man, he became a preacher of the Baptist faith and served as a circuit rider to the isolated communities of the area including Goshen and Round Mountain, Washington Co., Ark. He had several churches at a time, usually about four, and met with each once a month. He is said to have been a man of strong emotional capabilities in the pulpit and could stir his congregations into a shouting mood.

Doctoring was an important part of his work, as he was the only surgeon in the area. One report is that he went to Little Rock from Mississippi and was a doctor there during the war and before coming to Washington Co. It is also said that he was a doctor in Mississippi before the war. In his early life, he was a manager of slaves and a slave trader. After the war, when they were free, many stayed with the family. Two of these, remembered by grandchildren, were Pie-Tom and his mother.

As his family grew and life went on, he invested his money in real estate and became a large land holder near Goshen, Ark. The Slaughters owned the whole of Habberton Valley and Oxford Bend between Habberton and Goshen. He was known as the richest man in the county, with over a thousand acres of prime farm land which he divided among his children. He gave each of his children a farm when they married. Due to losses in banks going broke, he kept a lot of money around his place and much was found around the place after his death.

It is remembered that he went back to Mississippi many times to see his relatives. Only one brother is known of Owen David Slaughter. His name was John Thomas Slaughter, born Feb. 2, 1838, in Jackson, Miss. In 1858 he married Rachel Catherine Bullion who was born Apr.23, 1840. They were married in Burnet Co.,Texas and lived most of their lives in Mason Co.

Owen D. Slaughter's wife, the former Lucenda Ann Williams, was born April 21, 1828, died Nov. 17, 1908, and is buried beside her husband in the Habberton Cemetery. They were married in Tennessee about 1850. She is believed to have come from one of the prominent families of Tennessee because of her culture and bearing throughout her life. She has been described as a perfect born lady, although she dipped snuff, and as an educated woman.

In the family of Owen and Lucenda Slaughter were five sons and two daughters who reached adulthood. Two sons died during the time of the Civil War from Explsure. The story goes that Mrs. Slaughter hid them under a barrel during a raid by Union soldiers. This caused them to contract pneumonia.

Their family included Timothy Slaughter married to Emma (Em) Henson; Madison (Max) Slaughter, 1853-1925, married in 1884 to Nettie Gilliland, 1870-1943; Haywood S. Slaughter, 1854-1938, married in 1887 to Lucenda Elizabeth (Lizzie) Stevens, 1865-1945; Hartwell Slaughter whose first wife was Ida Ownsby; Aquilla (Quillie) Slaughter, married in 1887 to James Jefferson (Jeff) Johnson; Allata (Lady) Slaughter, married in 1892 to Joseph (Joe) Carr; and William Slaughter, 1869-1947, married in 1896 to Sarah Mahalia (Sally) Sanders 1871-1958.

Bibliography

1. Dates from headstones in Habberton Cemetery, Washington Co., Ark.
2. Letter from John Frederick Dorman, Sept. 29, 1961
3. Letter from Mrs. Harrel B. Kiser, Sept. 11, 1963
4. Remembrances of Claude Abuel Slaughter, grandson, and Ovid Slaughter Saffel and Eulalie Slaughter Carter, granddaughters.
5. Family data collected from many sources.
6. Census records. Daniel M. Slaughter 86 and Sarah Slaughter 81 were entered as father and mother of Owen D. Slaughter in the 1880 census of Washington Co., Ark., and the name also appeared as Daniel in the 1850 census of Carroll Co., Miss., and the 1840 census of Winston Co., Miss. Also, he is listed in the 1820 and 1830 censuses of Richman Co., N.C.

WANTED

Mrs. Samuel Merrill, 621 St.Augustine St., Bogalusa, La., is doing research on the pioneer Henry family of Habberton, Washington Co.

Mrs. Robert D. Sketon, 641 Walker St., Aberdeen, Maryland, is researching Wm. Alexander Skelton and wife, Jane McConnell Hannah (of the Hogeye area; both buried in Howell Cemetery, Washington Co., Ark.

THE HANGING OF MASTON GREGG

by M. H. Hudson

Perhaps the most terrifying ordeal of the Civil War years for the civilian residents of northwest Arkansas was not the raging battles fought there, nor the foraging and plundering of the opposing armies, nor the hunger and hardship and sickness and pestilence that was all about, but a much more malevolent menace known by the whispered name of BUSH HACKERS.

These human vultures ran in packs, robbing, murdering, maiming, abusing, and there was no authority to stop them. All guns and ammunition of the civilian population had been confiscated by the armies of both sides, as first the North and then the South, Union and Confederate occupied the land. The people were defenseless against the marauding bands of deserters and slackers ("scalawags"), and the armies were so thoroughly engaged in fighting each other they had no time for police duty.

Boys and old men left at home were wantonly shot down or beaten to death senselessly, and women and children were tortured and made to give up all their foods and other necessities to these outlaws.

News that a band of bushwhackers was in a community spread quickly and struck terror to the hearts of the residents. Their frantic efforts to hide their horses, cows, and food usually proved fruitless. If a bushwhacker spy had not watched as the items were hidden, a sizzling coal of fire held against her baby's body quickly brought the mother to provide everything asked of her, if she had it to give. Or the grandfather might be tortured instead. Nothing, not a single thing, was sacred to these jackals.

Such was the plight of the people of northwest Arkansas in 1864, on the day a gang of bushwhackers surprised Maston Gregg in his apple orchard on White River near Butler Ford in Washington County, and hanged him to one of his own carefully nurtured apple trees.

In time, Maston Gregg was to become the father-in-law of Martha Carolyn ("Mattie") Quillin, youngest daughter of John Quillin when she married Maston's son John Henry. But he didn't know it then. In fact, he never had a chance to know it.

On this day in 1864, Springdale, Ark., did not exist. The crossroads there had not yet taken on the name of Shiloh, its first name. The main center of gravity then was out east, on White River at Butler Ford and Gregg Store and postoffice. The latter was owned by Maston's brother, Albert.

On the day the bushwhackers caught Maston, they had come especially to see him. He was not yet 50, but in ill health. He was fairly prosperous and it had been rumored he had some money hidden near his home. Federal money. This was what the bushwhackers were after. And when Maston did not produce it in spite of their tortures, they hanged him and rode away to let him die. Without a doubt, they thought him dead when they left.

From his hiding place in the house, Maston's 12-year-old son, John Henry, watched in horror as the bandits abused his father, then hanged him to die. As they rode away, John Henry rushed out, frantic and heedless of his own safety, climbed the tree and cut his father's limp body down.

Then his mother and sisters came out to help and they worked to revive the tortured man. His breathing started up again, and even before he was fully conscious they were struggling toward the house with him. Once inside, they hid him under a folding table and made him as comfortable as possible. Terror gripped them all, because they expected the bushwhacker gang back at any time, and they knew the thieves would demand to see the body.

But the day of terror wore on and passed, and Maston lived through it and into the night. Next day he moved his family nearer to Fayetteville, where the presence of the occupying army discouraged bushwhackers. Though there were almost weekly skirmishes in the vicinity of that village, it was safer here than out on the river. Housing was scarce, so he rented a room in a log house, now known as the Old Hale House. It was located on the Old Wire Road to Fayetteville.

Like John Quillin and others, he then joined the army and remained there for safety until the end of the war. After it was safe to do so, he moved his family back to the farm on the river, but nothing was ever right again in his life. Toward the close of the war, his son Wesley 20 had died. Then Cynthia, the mother of his 10 children, sickened and died. Three years after the war was over, Maston Gregg himself was dead. By natural causes.

When the war ended and civilian authority was restored, the things called BUSH HACKERS disbanded and slunk into anonymity. Most of them probably survived and raised offspring, and even now, on a dark night in an old apple orchard on White River, if you think about it for a while, you can get the feeling it could happen again.

GRAHAM TOMBSTONE DISCOVERED

Frank McConnell writes us as follows: "The following item appeared in The Fayetteville Disciple of March 11, 1965:

> Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chamblee who have lived for many years at 123 E.Dickson,Fayetteville, have given to the (Christian) church a headstone of the Graham family which they found on their property some time ago. Mr.Robert Graham was the founder of the school which stood on this property and was forerunner of the University. He was the first minister of this church. The stone lists the names of four ofthe Graham children, and gives the date as 1860. We are grateful to the Chamblees, for this stone is of historical interest in the life of the church.

I have been informed by those who used to play in the block south of the Chamblee residence and the block east of the Futrall home and the First Christian Church that there used to be a small cemetery in that locality."

THE NATION'S FIRST AND ONLY GRID ORGAN OF THE 1930s.

Constructed from spare organ parts by the staff of the Ozark Theater, under direction of Bill Sonneman, UofA football booster, this electric organ accompanied the razorback football team and was played (usually by Betty Williams) in hotels in Memphis, Tulsa, Shreveport and elsewhere. It attracted nation-wide attention. The girls on the picture are Rootin' Rubes, University pep organization. Just to prove that this picture is social history, note the length of the girls' skirts.

CAMPUS MEMORIES

by W. J. Lemke, Emeritus Professor of Journalism

(3rd installment)

This installment of my memoirs is devoted to the Majestic Cafe which played an important part in the affairs of the University. And some of the action of the Ethiopian War of the mid-30s took place in the Majestic Cafe in Fayetteville. Don't ever sell Greek restaurants short.

Our Majestic on West Dickson street was owned and operated by George S. Pappas, who now gets his mail at Box 2421, Tucson, Arizona. George has not been in good health; lives with his brother Tellis. I'm sure he would like a greeting card from some of the old-timers. He has been a member of our WCHS for ten years or longer.

George, as you remember, presided over the Majestic's cash register. His brother John was the chef and major domo in the kitchen. Theodore Kauntas, George's cousin, presided out front. Both John and Theo have passed away. I also remember John's assistant, Gus Hernandez, who was not Greek but was much loved by the Razorbacks who patronized the Majestic.

I early learned that President J.C.Futrall got his afternoon coffee, and supply of El Roi Tan cigars, at the Majestic. So I frequently dropped in and joined Prexy at Table No. 1. I should mention that all tables in the restaurant were covered with red-checkered table-cloths, and Table No. 1 was a "faculty table." Out back of the restaurant was a "summer garden", fenced with grapevines and with many flowering bushes and herbs. That's where the Lemkes got their start of sweet basil, an aromatic herb of which I have always been fond.

I could record a thousand memories of the Majestic summer garden, including the evening that the Law students piled newspapers and books on their table and set them afire. I could name names but what's the use? - The boys have all lived down their collegiate delinquency. But I'll never forget, nor will George Pappas, the night that a war-time troop train pulled to a stop at the Fayetteville depot. In spite of M.P.s, the soldiers poured out of the rear cars of the train, trampled through the summer garden insulting all males ("4-F"), and devastating the interior of the restaurant. Everything went -- milk, pies, ice cream cigarets. You have no idea what a relief it was when that troop train pulled out. Was you there? I was there.

In the pre-war days, the Majestic was a sort of student hang-out, chiefly because nearly any UofA student could get credit from George. When he went out of business, he had a stack of unpaid checks about three inches thick and totaling well over $3,000. So, don't you ever say that the Greeks didn't help build America.

When Bill Fulbright became a UofA faculty member, he frequently came down to the Majestic for lunch. Bill distrusted the highly seasoned Greek dishes and always ordered Campbell's tomato soup, out of a can. Bill could not have foreseen that, as chairman of the US Senate's for-

eign relations committee he would eventually be eating stranger dishes in southeast Europe. Nor could he have foreseen that Campbell's Soup would take over Swanson's, so my guess is that he just didn't like classical Greek cooking.

I should like to pay tribute to John and Theo, for introducing me to some exotic dishes, especially "mountain oysters". I ate 'em but have never tasted them since. And because this is a family magazine, I do not intend to go into details. Nor furnish recipes.

I was tempted, on occasion, to introduce later UofA presidents, especially Drs. Lewis Webster Jones and John Tyler Caldwell, to the gustatory delights of the Majestic. But these gentlemen never showed much interest in the classical tradition. For example, Dr.Jones thought the height of revelry was swimming at Cave Springs, which he did frequently, and Dr.Caldwell thought the short ribs at Chicken-Little in Springdale were the best. Incidentally, I am using their middle names, Webster and Tyler, just to aggravate Ernie Deane of the ArkansasGazette. Ernie is suspicious of all middle names. My own middle name is "John", which is above suspicion.

Back to the Majestic Cafe. My personal attachment to the Majestic is due, not only to Mr.John's cuisine, but to the friendship and courtesy of three sons of Ancient Hellas. My granddaughter still remembers that Mr.George gave her a candy bar each time she visited the Cafe with me.

I could tell a hundred stories but will confine myself to our post-war journalism reunion in June 1947. Most of the boys were home from the wars, so we had a banquet on the campus attended by some 300 exes, followed by a party at the Majestic Cafe. All the regulars were there. Here's what I reported in my Newsletter of June 12, 1947:

"After the banquet Saturday night, a press party was held at the Majestic Cafe that lasted until the wee small hours. George Pappas and Theo Kauntas met the "press' at the door and were the recipients of many effusive greetings. George won't know the meaning of 'effusive" but he can use his imagination, can't he? The fun was fast and furious and the world was taken apart and put back together a hundred times during the evening's conversation. Wiseman and Morley recalled the profits of their '31 Razorback. Ernie Deane gave the crowd a lesson in French. Claire Gold told about a book she has written. D. Heynen and Art Dillingham found a topic of mutual interest. Rita Livingston told me a story that I couldn't get the point of. Bill Penix described the intricacies of Blackstone to his Jonesboro buddies. Daphne Dailey and Connie Stuck, a couple of country editors, compared notes. Bettie Barnes looked pretty all evening. So did Marian Brinson. And Reba Gray. Reba and husband Hardy are going to Yale this fall and I hope they won't forget the humble Ozarks. They won't. Lefty Hawkins, behind the counter, argued with Joe Thalheimer. Marian Bradley was on her good behavior -- I mean her best behavior. And so it went, all evening--.. laughter...memories."

GEORGE S. PAPPAS
Proprietor of the Majestic Cafe

NIGHT LIFE in the MAJESTIC CAFE
The officer is Patrolman Theo Burns. George Pappas behind the cigar case. Students unidentified.

LETTERS FROM READERS

I read the April Flashback with a good deal of interest. There was much activitiy on the UofA campus during the years 1920-24 and stories about some of the hi-jinks which had occurred a few years before. I thought I would pass on a few which you might file for future use.

Hugo Bezdek was football coach prior to World War I and turned out some good teams. He went on to bigger things and ended up as head coach at Penn State. A story is told of the time when Bezdek needed a husky lineman and found a man who met his physical specification in Springdale. (I believe that he was a blacksmith). Bezdek talked him into entering the University, got him admitted and all went well until the time came to "sign the pledge" which was required of all students: that they would abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages at all times, both on and off the campus. The new student handed the card to Bezdek and told him to sign it; the new student could not read or write. I believe that Bezdek talked the registrar into letting the man make his mark (X) which was duly witnessed by the registrar (a football fan) and/or Bezdek. I believe the fellow earned a letter in football for one or two years.

There are many stories about "Jeff Hall". They were still selling Bath House tickets to dormitory freshmen when I entered. Most of us knew that it was a racket but it was simpler to pay off than take the consequences of additional hazing. "Chapel" tickets were also sold, although attendance at "chapel" was required of all students.

Another event regarding Jeff Hall dates back to the SATC days around 1918 and a young sergeant who called out his platoon in the middle of the night to make seating assignments for his platoon. He explained that the random use of seats in Jeff Hall was unmilitary and that henceforth a definite seating assignment was to be made and followed in a military manner: Allen and Albright use seat No.1; Ball, Beaver, Brown and Black to use seat No. 2. He proceeded with his assignments and found that he had only 21 seats. (Modesty prohibits his instructions to White, Williams, Xavier, Young, Yancey and Zeran. If you cant surmise, I will complete this at a later date, when I see you.) Some time later, the sergeant was given a discharge for mental disability (which is what he probably wanted in the first place). He left school but did well in Arkansas politics and, I believe, served in some state office.

Robert A. Greene, Ph.D., Professor,
California College of Medicine,
Los Angeles 31, California

John F. Wells, who operates the General Publishing Co. at 528 East Markham St., Little Rock, sends us a carbon copy of the "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the UofA, held at Fayetteville Oct.8, 1938". Governor Bailey presided and Trustees Wasson, Whitehead, Steele, Taylor, Shults, Ponder and Corn were present. Just for the record, here's one item of business:

"It was moved that the new stadium be named the Bailey Stadium. Govenor Bailey withdrew from the meeting during the consideration of the motion. Trustee Ponder took the chair. The motion was passed unanimously.On completion of this action Governor Bailey resumed the chair".

MY ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAREER

One of my early UofA thrills was a journey I made, about 1930, with two of the Geology profs (actually Archaeologists) and several students. The safari was for the purpose of exploring the Bluff Shelters of prehistoric Ozarks Indians. The promoter was Prof. Sam Dellinger, who had received a $5,000 grant from some foundation, to investigate the Bluff Dwellers. I was the camera-man (unpaid). All the other members of the expedition were "diggers", meaning they dug up skeletons and brushed them off neatly, and I took pictures of the operation. Some of my archaeological photos are still on display in the UofA Museum. Also, the Indian remains.

Our hegira or safari -- aren't those romantic words? -- took us all the way from Ponca to the Rock House at Edgement. Near Ponca is what is probably the largest Bluff Shelter in the Ozarks, Cob Cave. The opening of this cave is at least 150 feet across, and the ceiling at least 50 feet high. Several generations of the BluffDwellers had lived here, as proved by the food remains in the kitchen middens. Each afternoon,after the digging ceased, Prof.Dellinger would brief the students on the next day's efforts. And, of course, every digger had marked the spot at which he quit digging.

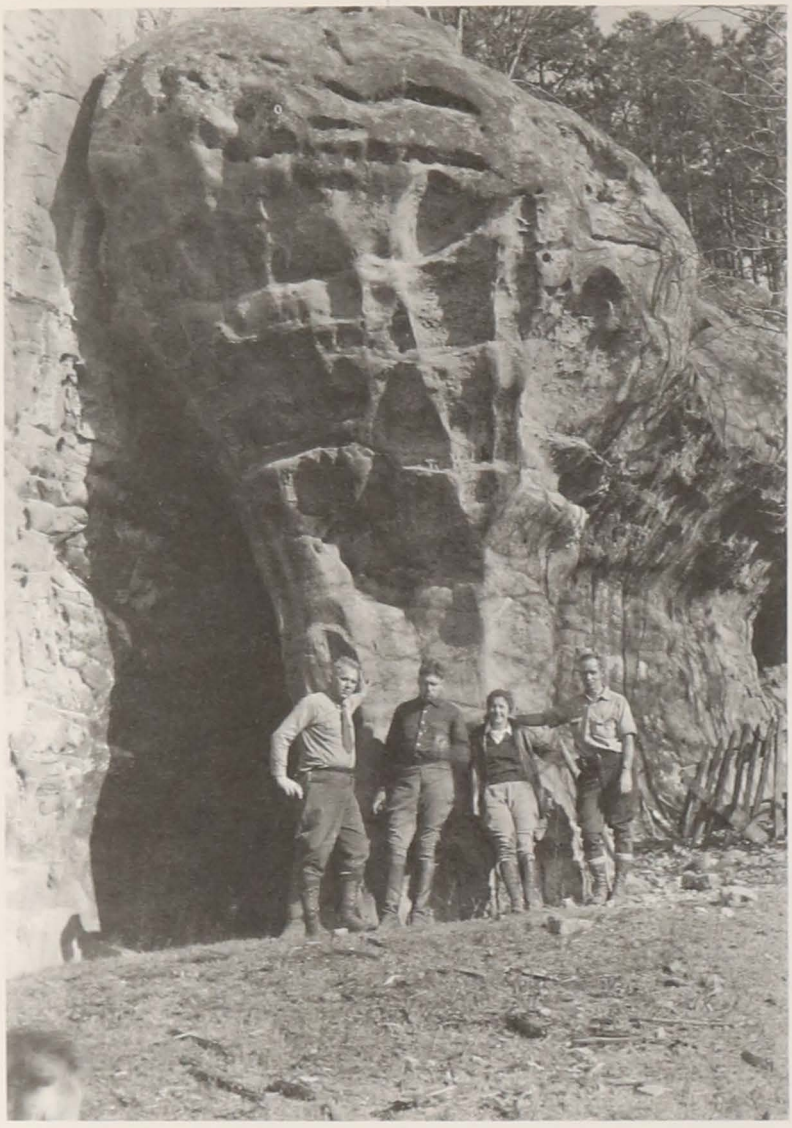
I recall that during one of Dellinger's talks, he stated that the Bluff Dwellers were agricultural Indians and had no weapons, not even the bow and arrow. This aroused the interest of one of the UofA students -- I think his name was Henbest, but am not sure. Anyway, this lad decided to look for bow-and-arrow on the morrow. Meanwhile, some of the smart-alecks ofthe expedition, fashioned an arrow, aged in the smoke, buried it where the boy was certain to find it in the morning.

He found it, all right. He put it under his shirt, and then hid it on a ledge in the cave. That evening he made his supreme pitch for archealogical glory - he had discovered that the Ozarks Bluff Dwellers knew the arrow. I could not take the lad's disappointment and was not present when the hoax was exposed.

I remember this trip for other reasons. Thus, the driver of our car was Tom Millard, of whom I am still quite fond. I remember that Tom recited a 72-verse poem on our auto trip from Kingston to Clinton,Ark. As sexy a bit of folklore as you could imagine. Unfortunately, I did not have a tape recorder. But I remember that one Saturday night we drove around the courthouse square in Harrison. And Tom's friends hailed him from the sidewalks - "How many dead Indians today, Tom?"

One other memory of this safari. One night we stopped at a frame hotel in Clinton, Ark. Prof.Dellinger and I had beds on opposite sides of the room, with a red-hot belly-stove in the middle. About 2 a.m., I awakened and went downstairs to ask the man at the desk where I could find the men's room. He said "Go out the back door, walk a hundred feet down the path,and you'll find it." I found it, but I don't think Dellinger got out in the cold.

I took the pictures on the facing page on this trip, somewhere in Searcy County. Prof.Dellinger said this was an unusual geological formation, which it probably was. But my interest was in its photogenic aspects. Prof.Dellinger is at the left, with Tom Millard next to him. I've forgotten the names of the young faculty couple (geology).



U OF A ARCHAEOLOGY

(See article on facing page)

Photo at left shows entrance to the Indian Rock House at Edgemont near Shirley, Ark.

Photo below shows one of the many Bluff Dweller burials discovered on this safari. The skeleton in its woven grass burial shroud is still on display in the UofA Museum.

Photos about 1930 by W. J. Lemke

THE ALL-STAR RAZORBACKS OF THE THOMSEN ERA

It's difficult to name an all-time all-star football team. I learned this elementary fact in the fall of 1929 when President J.C. Futrall called me into his office, to discuss and all-time Razorback team. I was the director of publicity but I did not know the records of the old-timers. Prexy knew them all. My favorite memory of that first all-star team was that Dr. Futrall said that Clarence Smith was the greatest lineman the Razorbacks ever had. When "Big" Smith, then a Fayetteville insurance man, learned what the President had said, he could not restrain himself. Whenever he met me, on Dickson or on the Square, he would tell me, "The President said I was the greatest." I never saw Clarence Smith play football but I'll never forget when he stood in front of the McIlroy Bank, holding out his hat and asking for contributions for Uncle Walt's war-time newsletter to the men in the armed services. He'd collect several hundred dollars, march into the bank, and deposit it in the newsletter account. What a guy!

So we're back to Razorback football. When Coach and Mrs.Fred Thomsen visited our WCHS office recently, I asked Tommy if he would be willing to name an all-star team for his coaching tenure (1928-1935). He said he would. He is in the insurance business in Springfield, Mo., and has nothing to worry about. Here is Coach Thomsen's all-star team for his Arkansas coaching tenure of 13 years -- longer than that of any other Razorback coach (hi there, Frank!):

Ends -- Jim Benton and Wear Schoonover
Tackles -- Clyde VanSickle and John Measel
Guards -- Bill Spivey and Milan Creighton
Center -- Jack Newby
Quarterback -- Tom Murphy and/or Jack Robbins
Halfbacks -- Ralph LaForge and Kay Eakin
Fullback -- Jack Dale

The Coach knows that I am going to co ment on his choices, so he hedged by saying that Ray Hamilton, Howard Hickey and Jim Lee Howell were close behind Benton and Schoonover for all-time end. Hamilton's misfortune was that he played end on the same team with the great Jim Benton. This, of course, has happened to many other players -- someone else gets the publicity spotlight.

An outstanding and under-rated Razorback end was Joe Chambers. In later years, when Joe was asked what position he played in college, Joe would answer "At the opposite end from Schoonover." Schoonie got the publicity, for more reasons than one. But Joe Chambers was a fine football player, as were Hamilton, Hickey and Howell. The latter two made their reputation in pro ball, and, looking back, it's easy to get them confused with their college careers. As a matter of fact, the first time I saw Jim Lee Howell in a football uniform (an took his picture), I wondered how this spindly-legged kid from Lonoke could ever stand up under Southwest Conference pounding. But he stood up, all the way to the New York Giants.

There are other factors that enter into all-star choices. For example, I have always been fond of Schoonover and Benton and still count them among my good friends. How much of my admiration was due to their football ability -- which was tremendous (I can see Benton now, on his knees to catch a buttonhook pass; or Schoonie intercepting a pass and

running 96 yards for a touchdown) -- and how much was due to purely personal things. Such as Benton being the father of twins on Willow street in Fayetteville (Lemke of Willow street also had twins. And such as Wear's wife having my picture on her dresser when I visited their home in Washington. You remember things. At least, I do.

Back to Coach Thomsen's all-star team. He names Clyde VanSickle and John Measel as his tackles. I'll go along with both. VanSickle had "color" -- he always wore a white handkerchief around his head instead of a head-guard. Measel lack "color", whatever that is. But both of these boys had the "killer instinct".

Tommy reminds me: "If Lundy Corbett hadn't been electrocuted in Hill Hall, I think he would have been our greatest tackle during my tenure. If we could have had Corbett, we would have won the Conference title in 1937." I think the Coach is right. Lundy was on his way to stardom when he was accidentally killed while scraping insulation off an electric wire in his room in Hill Hall. I covered that story. The accident happened in what, for 20 years afterward, was my office in Hill Hall. I often thought of Corbett. Incidentally, the first team-mate to give aid to Lundy was Neil Martin. When I mentioned Neil, Coach Thomsen said, "He was killed before we entered the war. I visited his grave in Burma". When you're old, life is mostly memories.

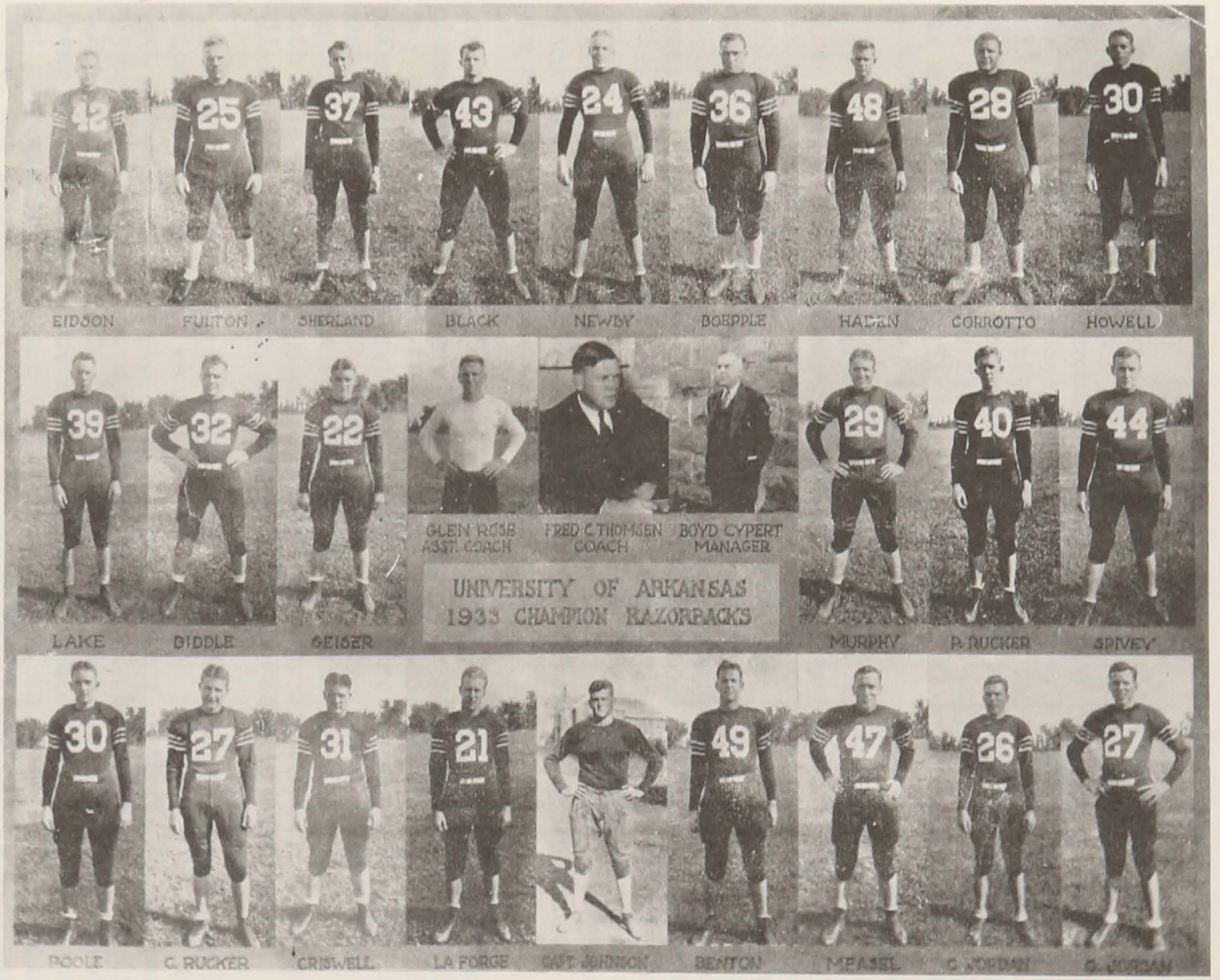
As for all-star Razorback guards, I have no hesitancy in agreeing with Tommy that Bill Spivey was the greatest. I have just reviewed some of the publicity releases I wrote about Spivey. He musta been great because I don't ordinarily use so many adjectives. Tommy names Creighton as his second choice. Creighton, now a resident of Fayetteville, could play either guard or end, but he made his reputation after he left the UofA.

At center, there is no disputing Coach Thomsen's choice. Jack Newby had already been named to Grantland Rice's second team and wasa "natural" for All-America in his senior year. He suffered a fatal illness on the campus -- one of the most tragic deaths that I can remember. Newby was a superb athlete in four sports. I'll never forget him.

So we come to the all-star quarterbacks, and here again, as Coach Tommy is, I am torn between Tom Murphy and Jack Robbins. I thrilled to the exploits of both of them on the old football field and I do not know which one gave me the biggest thrills and chills.

As the all-time halfbacks of his long Arkansas career, Coach Tommy picks Ralph LaForge and Kay Eakin, with Dwight Sloan right up there. He says: "LaForge won us the conference championship. Eakin was tops, too, but he didn't have a good line in front of him."

My own recollection is that each of these boys had a specialty. LaForge was a speedster and a beautiful open-field runner. My most vivid memories of Ralph date back to 1933. In the opening game of the season, LaForge took a kickoff and ran it back 95 yards for a touchdown. I was sitting in the stands with Francis A. Schmidt, ex-Razorback coach who had transferred to Texas Christian University and was scouting Arkansas for TCU. Schmitty said to me,"He'll never do that against a good team." So what? So, on the following Saturday, LaForge took a TCU kickoff and ran it back for a touchdown. I couldn't find Coach Schmidt after the game In spite of these heroics, I do not think I



THE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM OF 1933

I had completely forgotten this publicity picture until Gus Eidson of Springdale brought the football album that his mother had kept during Gus's playing days, to our WCHS Office. Then I remembered. I took every one of those pictures, made the layout, did the lettering. Papers all over the Southwest used the picture. What I didn't realize that some of the University's greatest players appear on the picture: Newby, Howell, Murphy, Spivey, Poole, LaForge, Measel. And the Jordan twins, who attained fame a year later.

(Gus Eidson is No. 1 on the layout. Thanks to him for having kept this old picture of the 1933 Champions.

would pick LaForge for an all-star spot. But Coach Thomsen knows more football than I do.

As for Kay Eakin, this Fort Smith lad dealt more misery to the opposition and suffered more punishment in the process than any Razorback passer before or since. As Tommy says, Kay had little protection, and when his receivers were covered, he took a beating. But he was a great football player and deserves a place on any all-star Razorback team.

In those early days we used to cook up gimmicks to reach the national press. I remember that we sent out a jingle about Jay, Kay and Ray. Jay was Jay Lawhon, a promising fullback. Kay was Kay Eakin, probably the nation's leading passer. Ray was Ray Cole, a vicious back in football and more vicious after the Jps bombed him at Pearl Harbor. Jay and Ray deserve to be remembered; they were better than average backs. But my fondest memories are of Kay Eakin. I suffered with him when he was smeared in the backfield and I rejoiced at every one of his passes. He could thread the eye of a needle.

As for Dwight "Paddlefoot" Sloan, he was a superb passer, but I disagree with Coach Thomsen that he was "the best fake-pass-and-run artist." Robbins was the passer-runner. When Bob Cheyne took over as athletic publicity director, he asked me for Robbins' ball-carrying statistics. In those days,we kept no records on Jack's "ball carrying". We kept record of his passing attempts, completions, gains. I do not remember that he was ever thrown for a loss. But he must have been. But I can remember many times when he was trapped in the backfield,yet gained 10 or 20 yards down the middle. Great passers all of them -- Eakin, Robbins and Sloan. And don't forget the receivers. One year --I think 1936 -- there were seven different players (ends and backs) on the receiving end of successful passes.

Now as to fullback on our all-star 1928-1940 team, Coach Thomsen picks Jack Dale. He says: "Dale was the best defensive fullback and by far the best blocker the school has ever had. Beavers was great on offense." Dale was a terrific football player. He beat LSU practically single-handed in the Shreveport game of 1929. But I have always been an admirer of the gridiron feats of Garland "Bevo" Beavers. I know both Dale and Beavers personally, and if they are willing to share the all-time football honor, OK with me. But Thomsen picks Dale.

I know that the sports writers of today do not see our county historical magazine. But, we are publishing the beginnings of the Razorback football renaissance just to keep things in their proper perspective. There wouldn't have been any "national champions" in 1964 if the teams of the 30s and 40s hadn't paved the way. Sometimes we forget. Among the 70-odd Razorback fans who have joined our WCHS ($3), just to get my reminiscences, are two gals of whom I am most fond -- Goldie Jones, who started work in the athletic department on the same day I did (Sept. 1, 1928), and Karle Friar Smith, who still manages the football house on the campus. These gals will appear in later installments of my "Memories". So will John Barnhill and Bob Cheyne, both of whom played a prominent part in the Razorbacks' rise to national fame.

Coming up in future issues: Jobs (inducements ?) for football players, including the dozen who manned the Fayetteville fire department and lived in the engine house. Also, early recruiting practices.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The response that greeted the first two installments of our "Campus Memories" was something of a surprise. We initiated this "modern history" feature (30 to 40 years ago) for the purpose of bringing our historical society above the 500 membership mark. We now have 520 dues-paying members -- one of the largest county historical societies in the Southwest, including Texas.

Thanks for the letters from University old-timers. We are publishing quotes from some of these. A pleasant surprise was a visit to our WCHS office by Gus Eidson of Springdale, who brought us a large scrapbook that his mother had kept during Gus's football days at Springdale and the University, We expect to get a couple of articles out of the Eidson scrapbook.

But the surprise I got from Eidson's scrapbook was the football picture that appears on an accompanying page. I had completely forgotten this layout of the 1933 championship team. Yet I took all the pictures, prepared the layout, did the lettering, and circulated the picture throughout the USA.

An astonishing thing about the picture is that six of the players named by Coach Fred Thomsen on the all-star team during his 13 years of coaching the Razorbacks, appear on this 1933 squad -- Newby, Spivey, Murphy, LaForget, Measel, Howell. We take pleasure in republishing this picture of 32 years ago, and thank Gus Eidson, who is No.1 on the photo, for having preserved it.

-- wchs --

Alcuin "Cap" Eason, a great Razorback athlete of an earlier era, has made his picture collection available to our Society and we intend to reproduce his pictures and souvenirs. Our big problem is in identifying the Razorbacks of 50 years ago. But someone always comes up to remember, as did Wayne Barron of California, when he saw the pictures of the three Fayetteville High School championship teams of the 1930s. If Virgil Blossom were living, we could have asked him. But he is gone, as are so many of our historical sources. Our historical society will preserve what we can, as long as we can.

-- wchs --

We are pleased to announced that Coaches Thomsen, Rose and Cole are members of our county historical society, as are Goldie Jones and Karle Friar Smith. None of the members of the coaching staff of the 1964 Razorbacks ("No. 1 team in the nation") has sent us $3, but, of course, they are part of Razorback history whether they know it or not.

-- wchs --

The state-wide interest in the football Razorbacks is an astonishing development. We do not know where the money came from, but we do know that little guys in Fort Smith (Doc White, Rutledge, Williams, and others) held the line and promoted Razorback Stadium while Little Rock was just beginning to awake.

-- wchs --

The Razorbacks of 1902. Our Society has acquired copies of a fine collection of old photographs owned by Alcuin "Cap" Eason of Fayetteville. We will publish other pictures from the Eason collection from time to time.

University of Arkansas

Athletic A Department

This is to Certify that

Alcuin Eason

has been awarded the

Varsity A in

Football 1902-3-4 (Captain-elect 1905)

Baseball 1904

F. A. Schmidt.
Director of Athletics.

B. N. Wilson
Chairman Athletic Board.

This is "Cap" Eason's letterman's certificate, which he has had framed and is hanging in his office in uptown Fayetteville. Note that he lettered three years in football and was Captain-elect for 1905. He also lettered in baseball. Historically, this certificate is also important because it carries the signature of Francis Amos Schmidt.

HONORARY DEGREES AND SUCH

As the representative of the UofA's lowest department(on the budget scale) and having no academic ambitions. I was always amused at the tug-of-war that went on between departments and individuals. In my 35 years on the faculty, I was named to only two Senate committees -- Student Publications and Honorary Degrees. The latter gave me my most fun -- to see what strings were pulled to get an LL.D. for favored individuals. But as long as President Futrall lived, there was no argument. Dr. Futrall simply submitted the names of the men he wanted honored and that was it.

Chairman of the Honorary Degrees Committee while I was a member was W. R. Spencer of the Engineering college. There were 10 or 12 members on the Committee and we sat around a long table in the President's office when the nominees were discussed. I recall the time when we broke with tradition and voted an LL.D. to a woman, Miss Jobelle Holcombe, who certainly deserved it.

My favorite memory of the Honorary Degrees Committee is of the time that President L. W. Jones came prepared to submit the name of Clark Hungerford, president of the Frisco Railroad, for an honorary degree. I did not know Mrs. Hungerfor but had seen his private car on the switch track at the Fayetteville depot whenever there was a football game in Fayetteville.

When I entered the Committee meeting on this particular day, I found that in front of each member's place there was a financial report of the Frisco RR, plus an ash tray bearing the Frisco insignia. The financial report had Clark Hungerford's picture on the cover. This was an amateurish attempt at politicking. I walked around the table and turned every one of these brochures face-down. I asked one member of the Committee what Mr. Hungerford had done to merit an honorary degree from the U of Arkansas and was told that he had given a pure-bred Angus bull to the AgriCollege. Now, I ask you. We beat the President that time, although a year later Dr.Jones had done some log-rolling and Hungerford got his LL.D.

The only nomination I ever made for an honorary degree was when the Fine Arts Center was dedicated. A special convocation was held in the Greek Theater. We voted Honorary degrees to Ed Stone, the architect; Rance Randolph, the nation's leading folklore authority; and Mrs. Bernie Babcock, Little Rock author. The degrees had to be approved by the University Senate, composed of all persons of professorial rank. Ordinarily I would not have attended the Senate meeting but I learned that Sam Dellinger, zoology prof, would object to Mrs. Babcock. So I went to the meeting. Prof.Dellinger and Mrs.Babcock were competitors in the museum field. He ran the UofA museum and she was curator of the Little Rock Museum of Natural History. This is a long story and I do not intend to tell it now. Later on, maybe. Anyway, Dellinger spoke his piece and I spoke mine. The Senate approved Mrs.Babcock for the Doctor of Literature degree and I was proud to be at her side in the Greek Theater when the Fine Arts Center was dedicated.

SOME NOTES ON DEDICATION OF JEFF HALL

I think that some of the Arkansas recruiting stories of the early days were taken from the book "Old Siwash." At any rate, there was no Registrar at the time Bezdek was coach. Admission was handled by a faculty committee of which D. Y. Thomas was chairman. Registration was handled by the deans of the four colleges -- Droke, Gladson, Jewell and Nelson. I doubt very much that any of them would have admitted an illiterate even if he was a good football player. There was no central registration until I became the first Registrar in 1915.

The dedication of Jeff Hall took place some years before I arrived on the scene. Jeff Davis was Governor from 1900 to 1906. He made himself quite unpopular on the campus. The students at the men's dormitories decided to name the bathhouse after him. An elaborate program was issued listing the various speakers with a number of synthetic degrees after each name. At the foot of the page each degree initials was described in full. Substituting bathrobes for academic gowns, the participants marched from Hill Hall to the bathhouse for the ceremonies. I saw and read the program, but unfortunately did not secure a copy. Incidentally, the full name of the building is: Jefferson Davis Memorial Institute. I do not know the exact date of this event.

"Dean" Sims, for many years the only Negro employee of the University, was quite a character. He was the janitor and caretaker of the men's dormitories. He was very popular with the boys, who bestowed his title on him. He was affable and also quite literate. I heard him once. He was dressed in a black suit, white shirt, black tie, when he made a speech at the Thanksgiving Day dinner in the basement of Hill Hall. His talk was short but well phrased and thoroughly thought out. I believe that he also read the menu to be served. To me, fresh from Yankeeland, it was quite impressive. He received thunderous applause. It was all very dignified, with no spirit of mockery that I could detect. When the "Dean" died, there were a number of floral tributes from the University group.

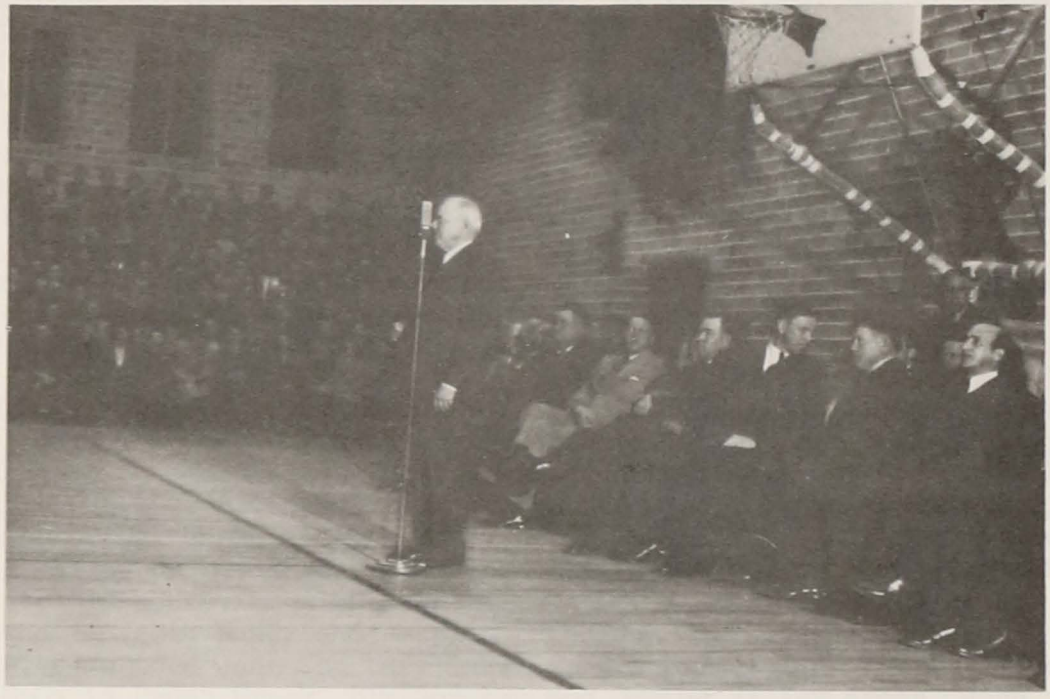
As for the reference to the sale of bathhouse and chapel tickets, there were all kinds of tickets sold to the freshmen. A.H. Craig, who was later a successful plantation operator in east central Arkansas, became known as "Bridgie" Craig because he bought a ticket to cross the wooden viaduct over the Frisco tracks on Lafayette.

T.C.Carlson, vice-president emeritus
546 Gray St., Fayetteville, Ark.

(Editor's note: T.C. Carlson probably knows more about the University's history during the past 50 years than any other man. As secretary to President Futrall, the first Registrar, and up to Vice-President, during most of which time he was secretary of the Board of Trustees, he knew what was going on. We got along pretty well, he a Swede from Minnesota and I a German from Wisconsin, but we both loved Arkansas and stayed put. I am working on T.C.Carlson to tell me what he knows about the Razorbacks who served in World War II and I am getting results. T.C. himself was a Major in the WW II army and had three sons and a son-in-law in the service. Flashback plans to publish the record of faculty members and their sons who served in World War II. -- WJL)

DEDICATION of RAZORBACK STADIUM

The speaker is Harry Hopkins of Washington, director of the Works Progress Administration. At extrame left is bald head of President Futrall. Left foreground is Governor Carl Bailey, for whom the Stadium was originally named. Behind the speaker is Dean J. S. Waterman, who was chairman of the athletic committee.



DEDICATION of the FIELD HOUSE

Standing in front of the microphone is President J. C. Futrall who made the dedicatory address. Recognizable among the dignitaries are C. T. Smith, Coaches Glen Rose and Fred Thomsen, Dean Waterman, and (standing) W. S. "Pop" Gregson.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES

Information about the following Washington County families is wanted by members of our Society. Write direct to the address given or get in touch with the Society at 12½ E. Center St., Fayetteville.

ALVA T. WEST and wife Elizabeth Jordan (living at Rhea's Mill 1858). Write to Mrs.J.Warren Larson, 2033 E.Whitton Ave., Phoenix 16, Arizona.

HUTCHENS- QUILLIN (of Spring Valley area). Write to Howard Hudson, Box 242, Carthage, Texas, or Mrs. Walter Wynne, 1207 King St.,Houston, Texas, both of whom hold membership in our Society.

LANEY and MATHIS (settled near Viney Grove after the war). Write to Mrs. Zada Bushnell Brown, 175 E. 270 S., St. George, Utah.

GEORGE W. WARD and wife LUCY MAYES, also their daughter Polly who married Joseph Henry Clark (of the Beattie's Prairie or Tahlequah area). Write to Mrs. John D. Clark, 3390 Delaware St., Beaumont, Texas.

BLACKBURN. Ambrose and John Joseph S. and wife Rachel Bryant and their son Wylvanus Walker Blackburn who was first settler in Spring Valley area (War Eagle) about 1832. If interested, write to Mrs.Leslie W. Tollerfson, 4051 Marcasel, Los Angeles, Calif, who is a direct descendant of the pioneer Blackburns.

GEORGE BROWN and wife Martha Bluejacket. He was in orphan home near Vinita, Okla. May have Washington Co. connections. Grandparents Charles B. Thompson who married Sophie Anderson. Write to Mrs. Quincy Weldon, 204 Pinewood, Carthage, Texas.

BENJAMIN EDWARD BOYD, born 1863 at Goshen; married 1888 Easter Florence GRAHAM, born 1870 Springdale or near. Also, parents of Benjamin E. Boyd, who were Wm. (Wid) Boyd and wife Mary Jane Mitchell. Also the parents of Easter Florence Graham Boyd, who were Peter Grahm, born 1845 NE of Springdale, and Temperance Wilson, born 1850 NE of Springdale. Parents of Peter Graham were James S. Graham and Rebecca Jane Patten. Parents of Temperance Wilson were John Wilson & Rebecca White.
Information on above is wanted by Mrs. Lonina L. Moore, 140 W. Rose Dr., Midwest City 10, Oklahoma)

JAMES W. HUTCHENS (Brush Creek Township 1850 Census) and wife, Sarah PARIS. Sarah is thought to have had 2 nieces living near SpringValley, named Sarah E. and Nancy A. Sharp. Also, John Thomas Hutchens (Brush Creek Township 1860 Census) who was Conf soldier, Methodist exhorter, director of War Eagle Academy 1881, died 1886 and buried somewhere near Spring Valley or War Eagle. Also need Elvira Hutchens who married (about 1858) to Elias Garvin. Also need three other sisters of John Thomas Hutchens -- Jane, Nancy and America Hutchens. America married man named Lislie. Also need John and Mary Quillin, prosperous land owners 1850s and 1860s in Brush Creek, Elm Springs and Spring Valley areas. John Quillin is buried in Joyce Cemetery near Mayfield.
Information on the above is wanted by M. H. Hudson, Box 242, Carthage, Texas 75633).

NEW BOOK BY SOCIETY MEMBER

Mrs. Billie Snead Webb has announced publication of "Martin Christopher Randleman: His Kin and Heirs 1754-1964". The 600-page book gives the history of the Randleman family in the US with special emphasis on the families of three Revolutionary War soldiers. One of these was Martin Randleman who was living in Washington Co., Ark. when he secured his pension through the Little Rock office. The book is illustrated, indexed, and cloth-bound. Price is $7.50. Order from Randleman, 2372 Brussells, North Bend, Oregon 97459. Our Society has had considerable correspondence with Mrs. Webb. We know that her ancestor, Martin Randleman, lived in our county but we have been unable to learn where he died and where he is buried.

WAR EAGLE MEMORIES

M.H.Hudson of Carthage, Texas, is doing research on John T. Hutchens who lived in Brush Creek Township, Washington County. In a recent letter Mr.Hudson relates two incidents that we think are worth recording. He writes as follows:

"I have many old documents from up there, concerning mainly John T. Hutchens. One is an old legalistically phrased paper that is a real gem of frontier spelling, which details that John T. has "lofiley" warned Nancy Macon to keep her cow out of John T.'s field. But she didn't, so he penned the brute, had her appraised by two citizens of the "Breshey Creek Town Ship" and sold her for $10. He then sent the $10 to Nancy. Can't you imagine the earthquake at the conclusion of that neighborly deed?

"Once while up there, south of War Eagle, trying to find a graveyard that could possibly be the last resting place of John T. Hutchens, I overtook an old man tottering along a country road. Upon questioning him, he agreed to guide us down a lane -- 'Wagon Wheel Ranch Road' -- to Cook Cemetery, which we would never have found without his help.

"Abandoned there in a pasture on War Eagle in a grove of trees was the graveyard of about 20 early settlers. Only four had readable stones and two of these were Macons. This reminded me of the old paper, so I asked the old-timer if he had ever heard of Nancy Macon. "Of course,' he answered. 'She was my grandmother'. As soon as I got safely back to Texas, I wrote him about the fact my Grampa knew his gramma."

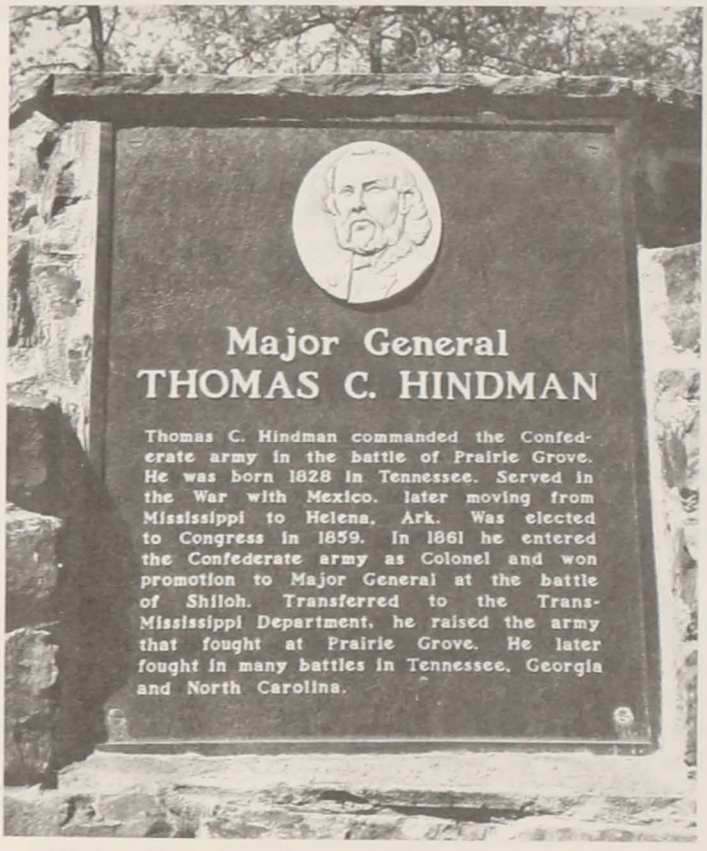
PLEA FOR OXFORD BEND CEMETERY

I recently visited the graves of my parents at Son's Chapel Cemetery and the graves of my grandparents in the old Oxford Bend Cemetery. I had not been to the Oxford Bend Cemetery for a number of years and was pleased to see a plaque on the fence that says: "Oxford Bend Cemetery, Posted by the Washington County Historical Society, AlanG.Skelton and Lonina L. Moore." I have a number of relatives buried there. My grandmother was an Oxford and it was for her people that the Oxford Bend in the River and also the cemetery were named. I am thinking of trying to get a few of the remaining relatives together and see if we can't get that cemetery cleaned, the fence replaced, etc. If you can suggest anyone in Fayetteville who could take on the job of furnishing the fence (about 500 feet) and having men to clean up the cemetery, I would appreciate it.

Mrs. E. L. Hurlock,
PO Box 459, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Mary Jane Wilson, 4939 Penrose St., St.Louis, Mo., is seeking information about Effie Babb of Fayetteville or any one in Arkansas named Babb.

THE HINDMAN MEMORIAL AT PRAIRIE GROVE


Major General
THOMAS C. HINDMAN
Thomas C. Hindman commanded the Confederate army in the battle of Prairie Grove. He was born 1828 in Tennessee. Served in the War with Mexico. later moving from Mississippi to Helena, Ark. Was elected to Congress in 1859. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as Colonel and won promotion to Major General at the battle of Shiloh. Transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, he raised the army that fought at Prairie Grove. He later fought in many battles in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina.

These photos and accompanying article by Ernie Deane, are being published by courtesy of the ARKANSAS GAZETTE. The GAZETTE has always been a booster for Arkansas history and has devoted many columns to the history of Washington County.

The building (above) was paid for by a $100,000 bequest from the estate of General Hindman's son.

The marker, shown at the left, was designed by a member of the Washington County Historical Society, who also drew the portrait and wrote the inscription.

The Hindman Memorial was dedicated on May 23. A description of the building appears on the next page.

PRAIRIE GROVE HAS NEW MONUMENT

by Ernie Deane of the Arkansas Gazette

Thanks to the foresight and generosity of a son of Thomas C. Hindman one of Arkansas' most famous Civil War generals, the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park will soon have a fine building in which a museum of wartime relics can be established.

The $95,000 building is almost completed, and will be officially dedicated on the afternoon of May 23. It is beautiful as well as functional in design, and is as fireproof as stone, steel and cement can make it.

Its erection is under the supervision of the Battlefield Park Commission, of which Mrs.J.C.Parks is chairman. Other members of the Commission are Mrs.Bunn Bell, D.C.Rieff, Fred McCuistion and Alvin Bell, all of Prairie Grove. Kenneth Cochran of Fort Smith was the architect and the Monarch Construction Co. of Siloam Springs is contractor.

The donor of $100,000 to the state of Arkansas for establishment of a memorial at Prairie Grove to General Hindman, was Biscoe Hindman, one of two sons of the general and a native of Helena. Biscoe was hardly known in Arkansas throughout most of his life, however, for he left this state with his mother, brother and two sisters after the general was assassinated in Helena on Sept.27, 1868.

In his adult years, Biscoe Hindman accumulated a fortune in real estate and insurance in Kentucky, Chicago and Washington. He died in Santa Barbara, Cal., in June 1935, having retired there after selling his insurance holdings for a reported million dollars. His will, drawn and signed in July 1927, made gifts of $250,000 to Helena for a memorial to his father, of $100,000 to the state of Arkansas for thePrairie Grove memorial, of $50,000 to the city of Little Rock for a third memorial, and the remainder of the estate to the University of Arkansas. The bequests became effective after the death of his widow, who was residing in California when she died in March 1961.

Although Biscoe Hindman returned to Arkansas onlya few times in his lifetime, he obviously held the state and its people in high regard sentimentally. He also demonstrated his personal feelings for his parents and other members of his family by erectinga tall granite obelisk in the Hindman family plat in Maple Hill Cemetery at Helena. He and his widow are both buried there, near his illustrious father and his mother, who was a member of the prominent Biscoe family of that city, and his brother and sisters.

Of the three memorials provided for in his will, the one at Prairie Grove Battlefield is the first to be built. It is a one-story structure, 60 by 60 feet in size, with walls of concrete blocks and a terrazzo floor. The interior walls are painted. Exterior walls are covered with bits of crushed white and gray granite set in mortar. In the center of the interior, beneath a skylight, is a fountain and pool.

It is anticipated that until the building is filled with museum objects, some of the space will be utilized for meetings of various kinds. The building is well lighted, and air conditioned for all seasons. It stands beneath oak and other trees of the Park, near the main entrance and within sight of motorists traveling US Highway 62. The building will be known as Hindman Memorial Hall.

(Editor's note: The rest of Ernie Deane's article is about General Hindman's military career, including leadership of the Confederate army in the battle of Prairie Grove. The article closes with this paragraph:)

After the war, General Hindman took his family to Mexico, to raise coffee, and there is said to have become a friend of Emperor Maximilian. The Hindman daughter, Blanche Carlotta, was born in Mexico City and named for the empress. After Maximilian's fall, the Hindmans returned to Helena in 1867. Who killed him with a shot through a window of his home was never determined. Now, nearly a century after his death, and because one of his sons had both the funds and the desire to memorialize him with gifts to Arkansas, the general's life and deeds once again are matters of current interest.

A BIT OF HISTORY FOR CAP AND ED

Lloyd McConnell, Circuit Clerk, has given the Society a photostat of the Grand Jury Minutes of 1898. An attempt was made to indict two prominent Fayetteville men for striking a negro handyman in a local store. The citizens against whom the negro filed his charge were Capt. A.E.Eason and Col. E.A.Vandeventer. Both Eason and Vandeventer were former Confederate officers and each became Mayor of Fayetteville. Their respective sons, Alcuin "Cap" Eason and Ed Vandeventer, are members of our Washington County Historical Society. The Grand Jury minutes read as follows:

"Al Taylor being duly sworn, says on or about May or June 1897 Col. Vandeventer slapped me and I slapped Col. Vandeventer, and then Capt. Eason struck me twice with a chair. This occurred in Tom Agee's drug store in Washington County and there on the same day B.J.Wade struck me with a rock that would weigh two or three pounds.
Witness, Clem McColloch Al Taylor (X his mark)"

"B.D.Benton being duly sworn, says that about the month of May 1897 Col. Vandeventer, Capt. Eason and Dr. Horton were in the drug store of M. Agee and in conversation concerning Jeff Davis. Al Taylor put in words and struck Col. Vandeventer and Col. Vandeventer with a chair struck at Al Taylor but missed him and struck Capt.Eason twice which broke the chair -- that after Al Taylor struck Col.Vandeventer, Capt. Eason struck Alf Taylor with his fist. Al Taylor left the drug store in a trot and Col.Vandeventer threw a four pound weight at him, but it did not strike him. B. D. Benton"

"R. B. Horton being duly sworn in, says he was present when a fight occurred between Col. Vandeventer, Al Taylor & Capt. Eason. Al Taylor struck Col. Vandeventer the first that I saw. I think this was the first blow that was struck. Then Col. Vandeventer struck AlTaylor witha chair and Capt.Eason struck Al Taylor with his fist. -- R. B. Horton."

No indictment; affidavits marked "Dismissed."

---wchs---

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